Beaver & Gephart

# Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. Terms: $1.50 per Year

VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 30, 1892. NO. 26

## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

## Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

WILLIAM WOOD, (of Philadelphia.)
B. F. JONES, (of Allegheny.)
J. FRANCIS DUNLAP, (of Lancaster.)
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, (of Delaware)

NEW YORK's Senator is small potatoes now and few in a Hill.

HENRY WATERSON, the great Kentucky democrat says: "The walk through the slaughter house to the open grave has begun."

WHAT is the use of holding a snap convention in winter if the other fellow is going to gather up all the delegates in the rest of the country.

THE great question with the Democrats for several months past has been the selection of a candidate who has been a Democrat long enough to satisfy one element of the party and not too long to please another. Boies has been a Democrat only about six years, while Palmer has a record of over twenty. Hill and Cleveland have always been Democrats, but are without individual records for more than ten years back. In other words, the contest has been between straight-out Democrats and Republican renegades.

WHITELAW REID represented the United States in France when on the basis of reciprocity, that country was induced to open its ports to American pork, and it was largely through his efforts that the result was achieved. In addition to his other merits as a man of high character and ability Mr. Reid is a specially strong and appropriate representative of the doctrine of reciprocity. He has been one of the leaders in opening new markets abroad for American pork and flour, and his candidacy has a peculiar meaning which the people will appreciate.

DURING the four years he was in office Cleveland was handicapped by a Republican Senate. He was unable to procure the repeal of a single Republican law or the enactment of a solitary Democratic measure. With his hands so well tied, it was not possible for him to inflict on the country such injury as would certainly follow the election of a Democratic candidate this year. The situation now is such that the Democratic candidate, if elected next November, will carry both branches of Congress with him, and the country must then learn what Democratic rule is in all that the name implies.

THERE is no mistaking the significance of the money plank in the Republican platform. It says what it means and means what it says in the declaration that the "Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal." The Republican party favors the circulation of the largest quantity of gold and silver that can be kept at par, but not the coinage of a single dollar under conditions that will make it worth less than 100 cents.

SPEAKING of Vice-President Morton the Mugwump *Herald* of Boston says: It will probably prove that he had too much respect for the dignity of his office to dicker for it. and he found the ground had been cut from under him without so much as a warning of his danger." Of course there is no truth in this. Vice-President Morton has acquitted himself in a manner that merits any confidence or mark of honor the Republican party has to bestow, but it was generally understood some months ago that he would not be a candidate for re-election. That being so it was thought peculiarly fitting that the candidate for the Vice-Presidency should be one who would specially represent and embody the doctrine of reciprocity, and hence Mr. Reid was chosen.

### PRINTERS FAVOR REID.

All Difficulties With the Typographical Union Settled—The Controversey was in Regard to Regulations not Wages—Mr. Reid Always Paid the very Highest Wages.

The Democratic newspapers of this city have signally failed in their attempt to convince organized labor that Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice President, is opposed to trades unions. Every one who knows the accomplished statesman who has made the Tribune a power in American journalism understands that his sympathies always have been with those who toil, and that he stands to-day as one of the ablest champions of the rights of the American workingmen.

It is true that for several years difference have existed between the *Tribune* and Typographical Union No. 6; but a virtual settlement was reached six months ago. To-day the *Tribune* composing room has a union chapel and a union foreman.

In fact, the *Tribune* composing room is as much in the control of "Big Six" as any other composing room in New York.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Two weeks ago the union delegated President John A Kenney and William J. Brennan, Robert A. Costello and P. R. Hurley to attend the Minneapolis convention and look after the interest of union printers. They were authorized to do all that in their judgment would advance the influence of the organization of which they are members.

When the New York delegates were told that it was the wish of the convention that they should name the candidate for Vice President, a conference was called. Whitelaw Reid was the choice of a large majority of the delegates. It was known that Typographical Union No. 6 was represented at the convention, and that the representatives of the union were in a position to say whether or not organized labor opposed the candidacy of Mr. Reid.

The printers were called into the conference of the delegates, and they made the statement that as all of the differences between the *Tribune* and the union had been adjusted, organized labor had nothing to say in opposition to Mr. Reid.

THEY HAD WON A VICTORY.

The truth of the matter is that the representatives of the union did not exceed their prerogatives, and that they did not misrepresent the situation has been abundantly proven by subsequent developments.

William J. Brennan, ex-president of Typographical Union No. 6, has been appointed foreman of the *Tribune* composing room. He is one of the most earnest advocates of organized labor in the city For many years he was in the employ of the *Herald*, but of the late he has been the night foreman of the American Press Association. Mr. Brennan reached New York yesterday afternoon from Minneapolis, but he did not go to work last night, as his presence in Philadelphia at the annual session of the International Union there was needed.

Mr. Brennan left for Philadelphia this morning on an early train. On his return he will take hold of the *Tribune* composing room.

DEMOCRATS ARE THE KICKERS.

Against the unionizing of the *Tribune* composing room Democratic members of "Big Six" are the only kickers, and they are kicking for a purpose. The last prop has been taken from them. They assert, with a great show of indignation, that the union should never be brought into politics, and that as a trade organization it cannot have political leaning without incurring the danger of losing its influence for good in the trade.

It is a rather singular fact that this cry is never raised unless the union takes action which favors the Republican party. Tammany Hall has been using its every effort for years to control "Big Six," and the Democratic members have uttered no word of protest. Men who attained influence in the organization have been picked out by Tammany and placed in fat official berths.

It is well known now that the Democratic managers last fall induced the union to support Flower. That action, of course, was acceptable to the Democratic members, but the latter howled the loudest when Flower vetoed the States Printing Bill, the pet legislative measure of the union printers of the State of New York.

CONCERNING THE MACHINES.

As to what changes will be made in the *Tribune* working force nothing can be said with certainty until after the return of Foreman Brennan from Philadelphia. The old foreman, who was objectionable to the union men, has been retired. Union men are now at work in the office, and all non-union men who are not admitted to membership in the union will give way for members of the union. In fact Typographical Union No. 6 will have charge of the mechanical part of the *Tribune* establishment, just as the union has charge of the mechanical part of the *Mail* and *Express* and other newspapers which uphold the cause of organized labor.

In their desperation the Democratic members of the union have dropped the contention that President Kenney and his associatiates exceeded their authority at Minneapolis. They now see that the *Tribune* is really a union office, and that in place of criticism the president merits the warmest commendation. Now they are protesting that unless the Mergenthaler type setting machines are removed from the *Tribune* composing room a provocation to find fault will remain.

THEY ARE SHORTSIGHTED.

In this respect the Democratic kickers show their shortsightedness. Type-setting machines are not antagonistic to the union. In fact, the International body has welcomed them in the enlightned spirit which actuates all intelligent workingmen. They are viewed as a labor-saving device, which must in time rebound to the benefit of those who heretofore have earned a livelihood in the laborious and trying task of sticking type by hand.

All that the International Union has asked is that the machines shall be operated by union men, and that is just what it is proposed shall be done in the *Tribune* composing-room. More type will be set by hand in the *Tribune* in the future, however, for a large quantity of new type has lately been added to the equipment of the office.

It is a significant fact that the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the great Democratic organ, is set entirely by machines, and that the Mergenthaler contrivances set all the matter used daily in the Troy *Press*, the personal organ of Edward Murphy, jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee. And yet the Democratic members of "Big Six" shut up whenever this information is imparted to them.

### WHY A NEW YORKER?

When a Democrat looks at the record made by the national conventions of his party ever since the war, in the choice of presidential candidates, he may well ask why the present convention should insist upon naming a resident of NEW YORK? In 1864 Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated on "the-war-a-failure" platform, and was badly defeated. In 1868 another New York candidate was put forward in the person of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and he was ingloriously beaten. In 1872 good old HORACE GREELEY was named for sacrifice, and he shared the fate of his predecessors. In 1876 the statesman, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, led the Democratic hosts to defeat, but in 1880 a desperate effort was made to "change the luck" by nominating the gallant Gen. HANCOCK, who, although really a resident of Governor's Island, N. Y., was credited to Pennsylvania. Even this did not suffice to save the brave union general from defeat. Then came the convention of 1884, which named a winning New Yorker in the person of GROVER CLEVELAND. This man was really beaten, if BEN BUTLER tells the truth about the way in which the election returns were manipulated, but he got the office. In 1888 he was renominated and by GEN HARRISON.

Here we have seven New York candidates in succession, all of whom were defeated save one. Is it not pertinent to ask in view of the record of disasters: Why another New Yorker? It is not a satisfactory answer to say that the party must carry New York to win. It is exceedingly unsatisfactory, indeed, to make such a suggestion at this time, when the only Democratic organization in the state is a unit in opposing the only New Yorker whom it is possible to nominate. If Cleveland is to be the man, how is he to carry his own state with New York city and Brooklyn bosses in warlike attitude against him? And yet Cleveland is the man the Republicans want, for the reason that his nomination presages Democratic defeat.

### A GOOD THING TO PASS ROUND.

(*From the Troy, N. Y., "Press," Jan. 14, 1892*)

"A number of jovial students aboard the Etruria, bound for New York, after having "done" Egypt and the Holy Land, were relating experiences, detailing incidents and carelessly giving utterance to foreign expressions, when a wag casually inquired the pronunciation of "bac-ka-che One said backa-she, while another insisted it should be backa-sha. After a little argument, he politely announced that in America, where he was best acquainted, it was backache, and that St. Jacobs Oil was the great remedy for it. The effect upon that pleasant little circle was as magical as that of the remedy mentioned upon all aches and pains."

Protection is the principle on which all workingmen draw intrest.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 29, '92.

The President has had no idle time recently. Besides his important official duties he has been devoting considerable time conferring with members of the national republican committee, which will be in session here the greater part of this week making arrangements for the coming fight. He finds all of the members of the committee confident of winning although aware that the party will have to fight to do it. The nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson hardly made a ripple at the White House. The President is a believer in the observance of official courtesy, and will not express any opinion for publication; but your Correspondent happens to know that Mr. Harrison was very much gratified at the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and very much more so at the adoption of the tariff plank in the platform, which tears the mask from the democratic face and discloses the hideous features of free trade.

The rumor that Judge George V. Massey, of Delaware, had been tendered the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court is again revived. It cannot be verified, but it finds many believers. Delaware is part of the district from which the appointment will probably be made, and Senator Higgins is known to have been working hard to secure the appointment for Judge Massey.

It would be difficult te find a more woebegone looking lot of men than the returning democratic Congressmen. They privately swear at the convention, the ticket and the platform, but try to assume a pleasant smile when they say to the newspaper men: "Oh yes, I like the ticket, and it will be elected." Their manner gives them away, however; they cannot conceal the listlessness they feel over the outlook for their party.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer of the G. A. R. has been here for several days looking after some Congressional legislation relating to Mount McGregor and after the arrangements that are being made for the encampment in Septemper, speaking of the encampment he said: "I will venture the prediction that there will be five hundred thousand people in Washington and there will be seventy-five thousand old soldiers in line on the day of the parade. You may put that down as my forecast and you will see when the time comes that I will not be far wrong. The appoaching encampment will be the high water mark in the gatherings of the old soldiers of this country, and the like of it will never be repeated in our day."

Ex-Senator Ingalls, when he passed through Washington several days ago on his way to Europe where he will spend about two months in traveling, told a personal friend that there was not the slightest probability of his accepting any appointive office, if it were tendered to him. He is confident that Harrison and Reid will win and will take an active part in the campaign from beginning to end, not only in Kansas, but in other States.

The House has again been suffering from the no quorum fever, owing to the absense of such a large number of democrats, some of whom have not been in their seats for two months. Here it is almost at the beginning of a new fiscal year, and hardly any of the regular appropriotion bills, all of which should be available on the first of July, have become laws. As a do-nothing body the present House has never been excelled, and its record alone should be sufficient not only to elect the republican Presidential ticket, but to restore the control of the House of Representatives to the Republican party. It is only when the House is republican that the public business is promptly and properly attended to.

It was surprising here that Stevenson should have been put on the ticket with Cleveland as it is well known that the feelings between them was anything but cordial during the last year or two of Mr. Cleveland's administration. Stevenson's favorite method of speaking of Mr. Cleveland among his intimates was "that mugwump in the White House." The fact is commented on that Mr. Cleveland sent no congratulations to Stevenson.

Secretary Elkins is justly regarded as one of the shrewdest political observers in the country, and his opinions are always given careful consideration, even by his political opponents. He says of the situation: "The republican party is entitled to and will succeed on the platform of the democratic convention and the action of the convention leading up to it. The platform in itself as adopted is the nearest approach to free trade this country has ever seen except the out and out declaration for free trade in the Confederate constitution. The business public will take no chances; it will prefer to be satisfied with a sure thing which is a good enough thing. I am confident there are surprises in store for the democracy. With an honest count we would carry several of the Southern States. In 1888 Cleveland only had a majority of one thousand five hundred in Virginia, and less than four hundred in West Virginia. It will require a good deal of bloody shirt howl about the election bill and kindred stuff and, perhaps, some cheating to beat Harrison in those States, and even with those means I doubt if it can be done.

### TAMMANY SCORED.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Pours a Volley of Hot Shot at the Organization.

(We publish the following arraignment of Tammany by Rev Thomas Dixon and dedicate it to our cotemporary the *Watchman* whose editor says that Tammany Hall is composed of the best democrats and the best men in New York.)

New York, June 26.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., now under bail pending trial on a charge of libeling Excise Commissioner Koch, preached to-day in Association Hall for the last time during Summer months. As a prelude to his sermon, he made a statement of some of the facts in the official record of Commissioner Koch, upon which the so called libelous sentences in the review of May 29 were based. Mr. Dixon said he had never seen Koch until he took the witness chair. "I had a supreme contempt for this man, who is utterly obscured by the hopeless rascality of the record he has made in office, if we are to believe the sworn testimony of uncontradicted witnesses and the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Koch is simply the cats-paw of the quiet young man who spells the Kings English with difficulty, and is averse to publicity of any sort—Hughey Grant. Tammany is simply trying to throttle the free speech of the pulpit of New York.

"Tammany Hall is the most powerful coterie of organized criminals that ever dominated the life of any civilization. It makes and unmakes judges and juries It feeds and breeds on vice and crime. With merciless iron heel it catches the weak and intimidates the half-hearted and defies the strong. It is the one writhing, blasting curse of our city's life, damning with the hot breath of corruption and dishonor every ramification of our body politic. Like a festering cancer it is literally eating the heart out of the honor of our ambitious young manhood.

"If it be true that the life of a minister of the gospel is not safe who dares seriously to attack Tammany Hall, then in the name of the Almighty God it is time the world knew it. By birth, tradition, and association as a Southern man, I am a Democrat, and I voted that national ticket last election.

"By the Democracy, I learned in my old native State, meant honesty and integrity and decency. A Southern Democrat will not affiliate with Tammany Hall without first lowering the standard of his manhood and selling his soul to the devil.

"I take the occasion to warn the national Democracy Tammany Hall is a load it cannot carry longer. Before the party comes before the nation to win another victory, it will first have to kick Tammany out of its back door and turn on the hose pipe. After trying to destroy the State of New York, they came sneaking back from Chicago saying they will support the ticket.

"They lie. They come back with honey on their lips, treachery in their hearts, and knives in their boots. They will do in November what they have done before, and spend another four years in trying to live out of it. The difference between the present regime of Tammany Hall and that of its founder, William M. Tweed, is the difference between the ethics of a buncosteerer and a highway robber.

"If the slippery god-children of William M. Tweed believe they can intimidate this pulpit, let them take due notice—they have made a mistake."

### HOW HE WAS CONVERTED.

The editor of the Demorest, Ga., *Times* persistently advocates woman suffrage, and recently told how he became converted. In 1880 the issue in a certain election would largely increase the taxes of a certain woman who, by her intelligence and application to business, had accumulated about thirty thousand dollar's worth of property. "Working for her was a half-idiot fellow, whom she hired more as an act of charity than for the value of his labor. He could neither read nor write, and had barely sense enough to entitle him to vote. And yet that young man went to the box and voted to increase his employer's taxes by a large amount; and she had no power of self-protection, or even of protest by an opposing ballot." The editor reasoned that this was only one case of many, and his reasoning convinced him of the right of women to the ballot.

### REID'S ACCEPTANCE.

Sympathetic Words for Ex-Secretary Blaine in His Bereavement.

The Republican committee went to White Plains New York on Tuesday June, 21, and were driven at once to Ophir Farm Mr. Whitelaw Reid's country house. They were cordially received by Mr. Reid, and Senator Dubois, of Idaho, made the speech of notification, in which he spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. Reid's diplomacy in opening the markets of France to the products of the American farmer. Mr. Reid replied at length in accepting the honor. In the course of his remarks he said:

A profound sense of responsibility and a most earnest desire to discharge the trust you have reposed to the satisfaction now of those you represent, and, is successful, for the best interests of the country afterwards, are the overmastering emotions of the hour.

Not having sought the great honor you confer, as you have justly stated, I am the more prompt in saying that as a citizen and Republican I shall not shrink from the duty you impose.

There will be a more convenient opportunity for such expression of political convictions as may be thought appropriate to the times and to the actual issue. But, having already carefully considered the statement of our party principles put forth by your convention, I may say at once that I accept and adopt them in full.

You find a natural leader in the eminent public servant, the substantial results of whose wise and faithful administration furnish such inspiration for the canvass. I had expected to find associated with him my distinguished friend who now adorns the office of vice president. As the delegation of my state, and with it the representatives of the party at large have thought politically wise to adhere to the doctrine of rotation in office, it gives me the right to claim not merely the earnest support of a united party, of which we are sure, but the best counsel and the most watchful personal assistance of all its faithful and experienced leaders without exception, to the end that this great commonwealth may again throw its decisive vote, as it did four years ago, and indisputably can do again, on the Republican side.

I cannot suppress on this occasion; in which he would have taken such a cordial interest, one word of affectionate recollection for my friend in so many presidential campaigns, the great statesman whose present cruel bereavement, following hard upon two similar blows, has touched the tenderest sympathy of all, not merely of his political associates, but of both parties and of the whole country.

The political sky is bright with promise. It seems a Republican year, and invoking the favor of Almighty God upon a cause which we profoundly believe just, we may courageously face the contest with the confident hope of victory at the end.

—The *Gazette* seems very much annoyed about the people in Bellefonte who dress in fine feathers and carry their heads high. Of course it is a fact that our town has some well dressed idiots in it, but then these kind of people are scattered over the whole world and they are having lots of fun imagining that they are better than the scribblers of the *Gazette* and their ilk, But then our neighbors need not worry, they are as harmless as a butterfly and won't annoy anybody if they are let alone. Then they are nice to look at and help to make up a variety in human kind.

—The Philipsburg Prohibition club held a meeting last Tuesday at which a discussion was had on the question, viz: "Can Protective tariff, Reciprocity, and reduction of prices as spoken of in the recent Republican National platform be reconciled with each other? If not how can we best convince voters of the fact and show them that they are being hoodwinked?" as this is to be a campaign of education this is a question in the discussion of which every citizen can take a part.

### COLORED MEN NOT WANTED.

Not a colored delegated appeared in all the hundreds assembled at Chicago. It was a gathering of white men representing the same old party that used to shout, "This is a white man's government." The colored man may serve to his heart's content as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, but he can't be a citizen and vote——not if the Democratic party can prevent him.

"A GOOD Western man" has no show against a fat Eastern man. Dave Fortney might repeat his saying of eight years ago, "it's g—s against brains;" or, to speak it in good, plain, Republican English, it is stomach against brains.

We will no doubt hear a great deal about baby McKee and baby Ruth in the coming campaign.

had got into the habit of knocking each other about the head; and why Lord and Lady Hightower in Mayfair never spoke a word nowadays, when they chanced to be left alone together. He possessed the rare gift of unlocking hearts, and such a gift is only held by one who is a born director and spiritual guide of men.

Mr. Sidney had no mystical tendencies. His life was too busy; he took too intense an interest in the lives around him to have time for mystical thoughts. He believed strongly in the helping power of human agency and had all kinds of questions referred to him by all kinds of persons. He did not write books; he preferred to live in people's hearts rather than on the shelves of their libraries. Even his sermons were rarely to be found in print, and in short he was not one of those men who desire to leave a great name behind them. To do his work thoroughly while he lived here; to lift others out of the slough of despond and lead them with a firm hand up to those delectable mountains where his own soul rejoiced in pure air, this was his daily task.

Before Olive left the old churchyard the chaplain had learned her simple history, and was quietly devising plans for her future good. She went back to the Wakes with a brighter face than she had worn for many a day.

"Uncle," she said, "I have found a new friend; or, rather, he has found me. It is Mr. Sidney."

Samuel looked at her with a smile of infinite content. "I have been waiting," he answered. "I knew a fresh wind would blow into you life, but I did not know what quarter it would come from."

### CHAPTER XIV.
#### SEAWARD AYLSTONE AT HOME.

"There is no reason why I should not bring her to see pictures," said the chaplain. "You say you can count upon Miss Villiers?"

"Most certainly," Seaward answered. "Adeline is a comrade true and tried. Already she has seen Miss Winfield in the flower-shop, and does not wonder that I want to know more of her. There is not an atom of petty jealousy in Adeline; and—rare quality in a woman—she is always willing that a man shall be happy in his own way. Poor girl! I wish I was quite sure about her happiness."

The chaplain and the painter had dined together and were now talking quietly over a bright fire. The weather was clear and cold; heavy curtains kept out all possible draughts; deep chairs invited rest; the warm light fell on paneled walls, painted by Seaward's own hand. Here were golden wheat-ears, mingled with scarlet poppies and ox-eyed daisies; there was a mossy bough, laden with blossom; a glimpse of shining water and dark rushes filled another panel; the next showed a fragment of snowy woodland. It was a perfect room to spend a winter evening in. It glowed with rich colors, and abounded in small arrangements for ease and comfort.

"She will soon be married, I suppose? Mrs. Villiers told me that the time was almost fixed," said the chaplain.

"Granny wants to fix everything," cried Seaward, in an angry tone. "Nothing is definitely settled yet. Adeline has not made up her mind, and I begged her not to be hurried. Sometimes it occurs to me that we are all using the poor girl very badly. She is more and more surprised at Claud's curious languor. No one has ever given her even the faintest hint of that disastrous affair of his."

"Has he not got over that affair?" the chaplain asked.

"No; and I don't believe he ever will. He knows that he behaved like a scoundrel."

"He wanted to marry Mrs. Villiers' companion. Was not that it?" said Mr. Sidney.

"Yes. My grandmother had engaged a young woman as maid,

THEY WERE NOW TALKING QUIETLY.

just as she was starting for the Tyrol. The girl was singularly clever and beautiful, and actually found her way into the old lady's affections. When they returned she was no longer maid, but companion. And then Claud met her in the house in Curzon street, and straightway fell in love."

"They must have attracted Mrs. Villiers' notice," said the chaplain. "She is keen-sighted, I fancy."

"No; she was quite blind. Moreover her mind was steadily set on marrying Claud to Adeline, and she thought of nothing else. It was a pity that her eyes were not opened sooner."

"But they were opened at last?"

"Yes; just when things had gone so far that it was a sin to interfere. Claud was passionately in love; and upon my word I believe that the girl was as good as gold. He had the banns published in a church that was never attended by anyone he knew, and everything was arranged between the pair. They were to steal off early on a Monday to be married; but on the preceding Sunday the plot was discovered."

"How?" asked the chaplain.

"I can hardly tell. It was the housekeeper who had set a watch, I think. Anyhow, Mrs. Villiers burst upon them in a storm of fury, and the companion was sent out of the house that very day. She thought, of course, poor girl, that her lover would keep his word at all costs, but she leaned upon a broken reed. He did follow her, but it was only to bewail his own weakness and beg to be set free."

The chaplain's contempt was too strong to be put into words; and Seaward went on:

"He got his release, it seems, easily enough. The girl was as proud as an empress, too proud even to load him with reproaches. She let him go in silence, and then vanished out of his life forever. He does not even know whether she is living or dead."

There was a pause, a flame leaped up brightly, shining on the chaplain's thoughtful face, which looked sterner now than Aylstone had ever seen it before. When Mr. Sydney broke the hush he spoke in a tone of deep indignation.

"And you will let Miss Villiers marry her cousin without hearing a word of this story, Aylstone?"

"She came in one day quite gayly, and told me that she was engaged to Claud," Seaward replied. "I went to him, and urged him strongly to tell Adeline every thing. But he had given grandmother a solemn promise to say nothing. And so the engagement has gone dawdling on; the man always depressed and conscience-stricken, and the girl puzzled and dissatisfied!"

"But it ought not to go on. You know that?"

"Yes; I have been hoping against hope; trying to believe that a wrong thing would come right. At first I thought that Adeline, bright and attractive as she is, would help Claud to begin a new life and a new love. But I have never been happy about the matter; and I see plainly that Claud cannot forget."

"You have all behaved cruelly to Miss Villiers," said the chaplain uncompromisingly. "If this story is hushed up before marriage it is sure to come out afterwards. And if I judge Adeline Villiers rightly she is a woman who would suffer acutely under the blow of such a disclosure. Besides this ill-used girl may reappear?"

"I have thought of that," Seaward answered sadly. "And yet I fancied that she would not live long after Claud's desertion. Hers was the kind of beauty that one always associates with early decay."

"Then she was very beautiful?"

"Would you like to see her portrait?" said Aylstone. "I made a study of her head."

The chaplain assented, and Seaward led the way upstairs to the studio. Then he turned up the lamps, and went to a corner where two or three unframed pictures were leaning against the wall.

"I always meant to put her into a group," he said. "I had an idea in my mind, but I never carried it out, and then she disappeared; and somehow I have never cared to look often at this."

He turned the canvas to the light, and showed a pure delicate face, and a soft mass of golden hair, in which was a spray of jessamine. Only the head was finished; some filmy drapery, gathered loosely round the shoulders, was put in with a few careless touches. But it was a life-like countenance that looked back on the gazers with beautiful melancholy eyes and a faint smile.

"I have not flattered her in the least," remarked Seaward, and then, without further comment, he carried the picture out of the light, and put it gently down in the corner once more. Only this time the face was not turned towards the wall.

They went downstairs and parted somewhat gravely in the hall.

"On Saturday afternoon," the chaplain said, "I will bring Miss Winfield."

He went out into the London night, and Seward returned to the fireside and meditated, until the warmth and quietness drew him away into dreamland. In sleep he saw the fair face hovering near another, whose richer, darker beauty was always in his waking thoughts. And it seemed to him that the golden-haired woman looked at him with mute entreaty as if praying that the brown-eyed girl might have a happier fate than her own.

He woke up suddenly with two lines of an old song ringing in his ears, and and then he remembered that the man who wrote that song was resting somewhere under the green grass of the old Savoy churchyard. He went up to his room with a firm step and a resolute heart, singing George Wither's well-known words in an undertone:

"If she love me, this believe,
I would die ere she should grieve."

Seaward Aylstone had gone regularly to the chapel on Sundays for years. He belonged to the crowd of deep thinkers and earnest brain-workers who gathered round Mr. Sidney, and found rest and refreshment in his teaching. There was a freshness and quietness in the chaplain's sermons; his voice guided his hearers to the green pastures and still waters of life, and Seaward, who was an eager toiler, spending himself on his art, felt the good of this restful influence.

One day he saw Olive among the congregation and followed her, as we have seen, to her own door. Other Sundays came, and he saw her again and again, and he longed to speak to her and know her. And then he opened his mind to the chaplain.

Mr. Sidney already knew something of Samuel Wake, and had gone to the book-seller's house and talked to Olive in her own home. It did not surprise him that Seaward had fallen in love with this girl's face, for the face had a soul shining through it, and Seaward was not the man to linger over a lamp without a flame. Nor did it surprise him that the painter should frankly ask for his help in the matter. He was accustomed, as we know, to give counsel to the perplexed, and aid to those who could get assistance from no other quarter. Moreover, he knew that a man's "fancy," whether bred

"In the heart or in the head"

may develop into one of those deep loves which are the blessing or the the curse of life.

Every love affair is a mystery, and those who bring two persons together do not know whether they strike the first note of a dirge or a Te Deum.

### CHAPTER XV.
#### "IT IS LUCY."

It was a red-letter day with Olive when Mr. Sidney took her to the painter's studio.

She had been to the exhibition of the Royal academy with Uncle Wake, and he had pointed out all the works of great artists. She had stood spellbound before a picture of Seaward Aylstone's and had tried afterwards to describe it to Michael. But Michael never had patience enough to listen to descriptions. He always grudged every moment that was not spent in talking about himself.

Two visitors were already in the studio when they went in. Miss Villiers was there, charmingly dressed, and she came forward and held out her hand to Olive. In the background was a tall, weary young man, whose face was like an ivory cameo, perfectly cut and colorless. And the girl remembered afterwards that his proud, unhappy look had chilled her for a moment. But she was a little agitated on her entrance, and answered the first words addressed to her with a bright blush, which reminded Aylstone of the day when he saw her under the larches at Kew.

Her nervousness vanished when she turned to the pictures. Here were poets, soldiers, statesmen, whose names were well known in the history of our own times. Here were women, fair and stately, whose beauty had won them a transitory fame; and children who smiled fresh and rosy from the canvas. And there were other pictures,

"IT IS LIKE, OH, SO LIKE!"

full of mystic meaning; angels watching on the summits of the everlasting hills; a man standing on the bank of a dark river and looking across to the other side, where a woman walked in solemn light.

While she gazed the painter talked to her, explaining this and that, well pleased when she gained confidence enough to ask questions. Mr. Sidney stood a little apart and chatted with Adeline, while Claud Villiers, standing near his cousin, hardly spoke at all.

Seaward had led his visitor to the far end of the studio, and Adeline, near the fire, was still talking to the chaplain, when a faint cry from Olive startled them all.

"It is Lucy!" they heard her say. "You could not have painted this if you had not known her. It is Lucy Cromer!"

With one impulse they moved to the spot where she was standing, and the chaplain saw that her gaze was fixed on that study of a head which Seaward had shown him two or three days ago. Her face had grown pale with intense feeling; her clear eyes were slowly filling with tears.

"It is like, oh, so like!" she said. "It has brought her back to me, and she was my dearest friend. Only while she lived her face was sadder than this. She did not look perfectly happy till she was dead."

"Dead!" the word came from Claud Villiers.

They all turned and looked at him. He stood grasping the back of a chair and gazing at Olive with an expression that almost terrified her, it was so full of hopeless misery.

"Where did she die?" he asked, bringing out his words in a strange, hoarse voice. "How long ago?"

"At Eastmeon, a little village in Hampshire, just after harvest last year."

This was Olive's answer, spoken in a tremulous tone. Her eyes seemed to be questioning Claud; an instinct told her that he had been the cause of that mysterious grief which had shortened Lucy's life.

As in a vision she saw once more the little room, filled with the glow of an autumn sunset, and the jessamine flowers. Once more she beheld the light on Lucy's face, and heard the dying voice speaking of forgiveness.

"Forgive, if you would find peace," it said. "Forgive if you would have your wounds healed, and feel the soft touch of Christ's finger on your sore heart."

And then, as if that voice were prompting her, she spoke quite calmly, with her steadfast gaze still fixed on Claud Villiers.

"Lucy had suffered great wrongs. She did not tell me what they were; but at the last she forgave them all. She was very happy when she died. I never saw anyone who enjoyed such perfect peace."

The unhappy man who had listened to these words turned suddenly away. Olive had smitten him as Nathan smote David. For a few seconds there was silence; then the door opened and shut, and they knew that Claud was gone.

"What does this mean, Seaward?" Adeline Villiers asked. Her face was haughty; her tone cool and composed. She was fronting Aylstone and looking at him with gray eyes that seemed to read his very heart.

A flush mounted to his bronzed forehead, and he glanced away, ashamed to meet her searching gaze. It was the chaplain who answered the difficult question; and his voice, gentle and quiet as ever, soothed the perturbed spirits near him.

"Miss Villiers, you have now learned a thing that ought to have been told you long ago. Do not be hard on Seaward, he wanted you to know everything, but Claud refused to speak; Mrs. Villiers insisted on his silence. Lucy Cromer, once your grandmother's companion, was Claud's promised wife."

"And he threw her over," said Adeline, coolly, "because he was afraid of grandmother. He preferred to break his heart (such as it is!) rather than lose an old woman's money. Mr. Sydney, I thank you sincerely for bringing Miss Winfield here to-day."

"I did not know that her coming would lead to this disclosure," he replied. "But I am glad that you know the truth. Only I wish that it had not been revealed in such a sudden way."

"I am sorry," said Olive, softly. "It was so startling to find her face *here!* And I never knew Lucy's story; she did not blame anyone. She forgave all."

"The dying saint might forgive, but the living sinner cannot." Adeline spoke in her old-spirited fashion. "Don't be sorry, Miss Winfield; you have done me a very great kindness. You shall hear now that I have been tricked into an engagement with my cousin Claud—the man who has just gone out of the room. When he was absent, and sad, and languid—as he often was—I set it down to weak health, and not to a guilty conscience. My grandmother always had a store of excellent excuses ready; and even Seaward—"

"Seaward craves your mercy, Adeline," Alystone said, humbly.

"I was blinded," she went on. "I thought, as people generally do think, that it would all come right by and by, for him and for me. As if anything could go well with a man who had been utterly and hopelessly false!"

Again there was a pause; and then the chaplain turned to Olive, and said, quietly, that they would go.

"Good-by, Miss Winfield," Adeline said, kindly. "We will meet here again some time. I am very glad to have seen you. Don't be sorry, please, for what has happened to-day."

Poor Olive, with old memories and new feelings whirling in her brain, was glad to find herself outside the house. Mr. Sidney wisely forebore to talk to her just then; but he did not part with her without speaking reassuring words. She went through the shop, and up to her little room like one in a dream. Her recent grief seemed to be put far away in the background; Lucy's story was more real to-day than her own. Yet through all her confusing thoughts she was conscious of a kind of tender compassion for Seaward Aylstone, and a distinct remembrance of his distressed look. It was always hard, she mused, for a true person to be mixed up with falseness and deceit; and he was surely true.

When the two cousins were left alone in the studio, Adeline's face underwent a change. She softened a little, and sat down quietly in a low chair by the fire.

"Seaward," she said, looking up at him as he stood leaning dejectedly against the chimney piece, "if you were to win that girl and cast her off I should hate you. I hope you will marry her: I hope you will prove that baseness does not run in our blood."

"She must have carried away a delightful impression of Claud and me," he muttered, gloomily. "I daresay she will be afraid ever to look at me again."

"You can remove the impression if you take pains," Adeline replied. "And of course Mr. Sidney will help you. I like that man; he has made a study of humanity, and knows exactly how to deal with it. If it had not been for him I should not easily have got a direct explanation to-day."

Seaward shifted his position and sighed.

"Claud must remember the morning when he brought Lucy Cromer here for me to make a study of her," he said. "Grandmother had sent her out shopping, and they contrived to meet. He set the jessamine spray in her hair; it was his favorite flower, and he liked her to wear it. You see, Adeline, he counted on granny's real affection for the girl, he thought they might persuade her to forgive them if they were once married."

"She might have forgiven them; it was quite possible. I have never once heard Lucy Cromer's name till to-day. Granny has kept the secret with wonderful craft. Go on, Seaward, and tell me all that you know."

Seaward did tell her all that he knew. And when he had finished, she drew a long breath and rose from her seat.

"I don't want to see Claud any more," she said, quietly. "If I remain with granny, it must be understood that he is not to come to the house. As to granny herself, I feel quite equal to the task of reducing her to submission. If you are not too much used up, Seaward, you may come and hear me announce my intentions to her."

But Seaward weakly owned that he would rather not be present at the scene. He wanted to smoke a pipe in peace, and calm his mind. So Adeline went off alone.

Mrs. Villiers was indeed reduced to submission that very evening. To do the old woman justice she had sent many an uneasy thought after Lucy Cromer. And when Adeline described the afternoon's experiences, and told of Lucy's death, the shock was too great for granny. She astonished Miss Villiers by bursting into tears, and losing all her starch and buckram, so that Adeline was really touched and softened.

"Never mind, granny," her granddaughter said. "You cannot restore Lucy to life; but you can carefully refrain from meddling with other lives, in the future."

### CHAPTER XVI.
#### OLD LOVES.

Winter days have come at last; the plane-trees in the old churchyard of the Savoy was stripped of leaves, the ash showed only a lattice-work of bare boughs; but the grass was freshly green, and the ivy spread its beautiful tapestry over the bank that sloped sharply down to the chapel walls. The gray tower stood up against a grayer sky, but the sunshine of a contented mind lay warm on Olive's life.

It seemed to be the most natural thing in the world for Seaward Aylstone to join her as they came out of chapel on Sundays. They always talked to each other in a friendly fashion; yet on her side there was a little reserve, on his a great deal of deference. Olive was not a girl who wore her heart upon her sleeve. It was a very faithful heart, its deep wounds were even now scarcely healed, and she carried it securely locked up in her own bosom. As to Seaward, he had always been rather a grave young man, who had chosen to live his own life and work hard at his profession. But it had never been a selfish life, and the fame that he had won had not been gained at the cost of better things.

Their talk about Lucy had brought them nearer together than anything else could have done. Her portrait was hanging now on the wall of Olive's little room, and its presence there gave her a sense of quiet companionship.

All was quiet in Olive's life now—thoughts, friendships, hopes, were all of the most tranquil kind. The calm that had first fallen on her spirit within the chapel walls had never passed away, the chaplain's voice still led her "forth beside the waters of comfort;" and day after day she proved that it was:

"Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying delight;
Better the twilight of the dawn than the noonday burning bright."

One day Aaron Fenlake came to see her again. He had found work to do, but the wages were small, and he looked sadly wan and wasted. There was no need to tell her that Michael was married; she had seen the announcement of his marriage in the paper, and no further tidings of him had ever reached her ears. But Aaron had watched opportunities, and had even hung about old Mr. Battersby's great house at Hampstead to find out how things went on.

"Why are you anxious to know?" Olive asked. "I think it is best to be in ignorance. Let him alone; we have nothing more to do with him, Aaron."

"I want to see whether the wicked will always flourish like the green bay tree," he answered grimly. "I am waiting for the time when he will be withered up, root and branch. Hasn't he spoiled your life and mine?"

"No," she said; "it is our own fault if our lives are spoiled, not his. We are fools, Aaron, if we will not build a new house because the old palace is a ruin. Are we to waste our time in sitting among the fragments of shattered hopes and mourning over them?"

"That is just what I am doing every day," replied Aaron.

"And that is just what you must not do. Aaron, why can't you leave off brooding over your wrongs? Is your heart so full of hate that there is no room for love in it?"

He was silent, and she went on.

"Have you forgotten Jane? I hear that Robert Steel is expected home in the spring. Aaron, the most faithful heart cannot wait and trust for ever if no sign is given."

His gloomy face flushed, and a sudden light gleamed in his eyes. The little shaft had sped home at last.

"Instead of waiting to see Michael withered up root and branch—a thing which never will come to pass, I hope—why not make sure of one good thing while it may still be had? Why not go back to the old village and revive the old love? I wish, Aaron, that you could get some work to do in the country."

"I have never thought of trying," he said, struck by the idea.

"It would be good for you to get out of London. Promise me, Aaron, that you will write to your old acquaintances in Petersfield. There may be something for you to do."

"I will think of it, Olive," he replied.

"No, don't think of it—do it. Somehow your thinking always ends in a kind of melancholy dreaming. Write to Jane, and tell her that you want to come back to the old shire!"

He looked irresolute. She sprang up and got pen, ink and paper.

"There," she said, dipping the pen in the ink, and putting it into his hand. "I will stand over you resolutely till

HE LOOKED IRRESOLUTE.

the letter is written."

And she laughed—a soft, merry laugh that seemed to come ringing back from the past.

He had never heard her laugh since she had come to London, and the sound recalled their early days as nothing else had ever done. Once more he was a shy lad, roaming through old meadows with two happy girls. Once more he seemed to breathe that fresh, free air that has a wild poetry in it, and sings to the heart like a sweet song. The scent of the fields, the keen breath of morning, the perfume of honeysuckle on the warm evening breeze, all this came back to him again.

Olive was right. Among the old downs he might find his true self again and be a happier man than he could ever have been in London. Some men are always rustics at heart—they lose all sense of freedom in cities, and constant intercourse with many people drives them back into the grim fortress of self. Aaron had never thriven on London soil; the fresh hill breeze had often whispered to him in the crowded streets and brought tears to his eyes. He was passionately in love with his old home, and his heart refused to admit any new affections. It was this morbid faithfulness that had made him cling to Michael and had made Michael almost hate him.

His face had softened when Olive laughed. Both faces seemed to grow younger as they bent over the sheet of note-paper; hers had recaptured the sunny playfulness that sorrow had driven away, his had regained the old boyish look of sober amusement. While the sunshine of the moment lingered about him he began to write, and so the letter was finished and folded and stamped, and actually dropped into a letter-box.

That letter came to Eastmoen in the gray of a winter morning, when Jane Challock, having given her father his breakfast, was standing at the cottage door. A robin had broken the chill silence with its clear song, unconsciously cheering Jane's heart as she looked out across the bare garden. The well-known step of the postman sounded on the road, but Jane had left off looking for letters from Aaron, and was trying to live on unsustained by the old hope. Yet she started and felt her heart throbbing very fast when the man paused at the gate.

She ran out to receive the letter. Perhaps it was for Mrs. Hooper or Mrs. Challock. Olive wrote regularly to them both. But no, this letter was addressed to Jane herself in Aaron's well-remembered handwriting. The warm blood rushed to her cheeks, and she was rosy and gay in spite of the bleak morning.

She carried her treasure into Mrs. Hooper's cottage that she might enjoy it in peace; for Peggy Challock, her sister, had a habit of tarnishing the luster of new joys by a few chilly words. Peggy had never had any lovers of her own, and always steadily refused to believe in other people's sweethearts until

IN MRS. HOOPER'S KITCHEN.

they became husbands. Michael Chase had proved himself utterly false; Aaron Fenlake had forgotten old attachments; men were all alike, and sensible girls ought not to allow themselves to be taken in. As no one had ever attempted to take Peggy in, she had never been exposed to any danger; but she went on dinning her warnings into Jane's ears until the girl was tired of hearing them.

So Jane read her letter in the friendly shelter of Mrs. Hooper's kitchen, and the old woman and the young one rejoiced together. They rejoiced all the more because old Bartlett, the well-to-do miller, was looking about for a steady young man to help him in his business and be the prop of his old age. And who could be steadier than Aaron?

The two women breakfasted together, and then set off through the lanes to old Bartlett, just as the slow day had struggled into light. The stars in their courses seemed to be fighting for Jane at last. The miller had known Aaron from a boy and had great faith in his sober, silent ways. Aaron, he said, was welcome to come to him as soon as he liked; the sooner the better.

[Continued on page 3.]

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Waist.. 43 in. 31 in. 11 in.
Hips.... 48 in. 40 in. 13 in.
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## OLIVE.

[Continued from page 2]

And so it came to pass that Aaron's steps turned homeward. He went to see Olive, and told her that he was going back to Jane and Eastmeon. She brightened at the news.

"Olive," he said, looking at her wistfully, "I wish you too were going back to the old place. A great deal is said about beginning a new life; but I think that with some of us a new life means a return to the old."

"Yes, with some of us," she answered. "Your old life was the true life, Aaron, and your old love is the true love."

He turned away from her with a sigh. The gentle patience in her face was almost more than he could bear; and his old bitter feeling against Michael returned in full force. Was it just that a man who had done so much wrong should go unpunished?

"I should like to stand face to face with him for a minute or two," he muttered between his teeth.

"If you ever meet him face to face, Aaron, I hope your heart will be softened," Olive said quietly. "Until we can forgive, we can never be healed. The prayer for those who have 'despitefully used us' is the balm for our own wounds. When you refuse to pardon Michael, you reject a blessing."

"I will try not to think about him," Aaron answered. "That's all I can say yet. There's little good in making believe to forgive when you can't. Good-by, Olive; I hope we shall see you at Eastmeon again by and by."

"Yes, Aaron." Her face brightened again. "I will come and see you and Jane when you have made a home of your own."

He went his way, and when the door had closed behind him Olive sat thinking for a little while.

Aaron was going back, as she had said, to that old love which was the true love; but for her there was nothing to go back to. There in Eastmeon, here in London, she was alone; and her solitude was of that invisible kind of which the chaplain had spoken. And then other words of his came back also. "The life of earnest duty and simple devotion—of patient endurance and loving communion"—was she not striving to live it? And had she not felt in her soul that sweet sense of spiritual companionship which Christ imparts? This was not a feeling to be talked of; if you described it in everyday language you lost something of its sacredness. Olive always felt that in an argument with a clever materialist, she would assuredly get the worst of it.

The next day was Saturday, and the flower shop closed early. She had been out in the afternoon on an errand of Mrs. Wake's, and was coming back into the first shadows of the dusk, when she saw a face that she knew. It was Michael himself, who passed her in the falling twilight. He did not see her; his eyes looked straight before him, but she had a glimpse of his worn, haggard face. It was as if the ghost of her old lover had appeared to her; he was so wan and wasted, so utterly changed. Aaron had dropped hints about Michael's marriage, which was generally thought to be an unhappy one; but Olive had refused to listen. "Tell me nothing," she had said, firmly. There was no need for her to be told anything; Michael Chase's story was written on his altered features. A successful man he might be, but never a happy one.

The girl whom he had so cruelly wronged glided past him into the gloaming; her face pale, her lips pressed tightly together. For a moment she had felt a sharp pain; pity for herself, a still deeper pity for him, took possession of her and she walked on, seeing nothing and hearing nothing, although the streets were crowded as usual. But the peace that she had gained was not of the kind that can be easily snatched away; it had taken a deep root in her heart and its sweetness prevailed over that transient bitterness.

She did not know then that she had seen her old sweetheart for the last time on earth. Long afterwards she was glad that she had seen him; glad that she had linked his name with her prayers that night, and asked that the blessing he had despised might be granted to him at her petition.

### CHAPTER XVII.
THE CROWNED HEAD.

Once more the primroses had unrolled their soft crinkled leaves and opened their yellow stars in the hedge-banks of Eastmeon. Once more the spring scents rose from the earth, and April sprinkled the velvet mosses with sunbeams and glittering tears. The trees were budding in the old Savoy churchyard; the grass and ivy, newly washed with gentle showers, had put on the freshest green and Olive thought of quiet country places far away. Good news came to her from the little village among the downs. Jane and Aaron were to be married in June, and both were wonderfully happy and well contented with their lot. The free air of his old home had driven Aaron's clouds away; a grave and quiet man he would always be; but a great deal of his awkward shyness was gone. He was prospering; old Bartlett relied upon him as a son. People had learned to respect him and have confidence in his judgment. Michael had been born for the city; but Aaron was a man who needed the simple influences of rural life.

Michael's father, the drunken blacksmith, had possessed a battered cottage and a piece of ground in Eastmeon. The cottage was a mere ruin, and the bit of garden was so small and unproductive that when the blacksmith died it was difficult to find another tenant. Michael could not afford to repair the dwelling, and was glad to let it to the first person who was willing to live in it, a man well stricken in years and very poor. Busy with his own grand schemes young Chase seldom bestowed a thought on his sorry little property at Eastmeon; but one day there came a letter from a lawyer, saying that a client of his desired to buy the land and build a house on it. When this letter came to Michael it afforded him a faint gleam of satisfaction.

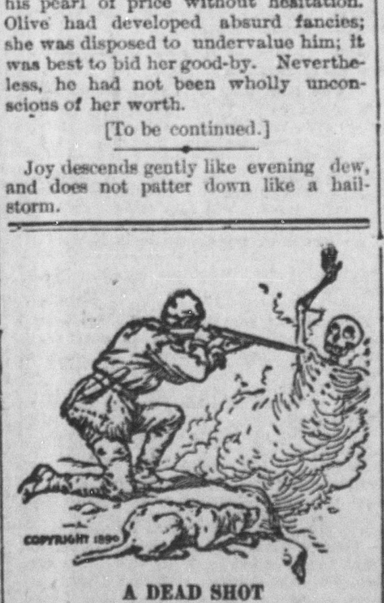
Mrs. Michael Chase, after waiting many a day, had married beneath her rather than remain single. Michael was a rising man; he was extremely useful to her brother; he had a shrewd head and knew how to take care of money. Moreover, he was good-looking and had the art of adapting himself to the society into which fortune had thrown him. His vulgarity was of that subtle kind which only betrays itself on rare occasions; he had no coarse tastes; no love of vice. On the whole, he was a wonderfully presentable specimen of the young man who had made his own way; and Miss Battersby was not unwilling to follow her brother's advice and accept him as a husband.

But it is an ill thing when the wife holds the money-bag and the husband carries an empty pocket. Mrs. Michael had a temper, and felt that there was no need to control it. She did not deny herself the pleasure of reminding Michael of her generosity in keeping him well supplied with cash. She set her foot upon his neck every day of her life.

To do him justice Michael bore all with exemplary patience. In giving up Olive he had given up the best thing in his life. The chance offered him by the Battersbys had been too splendid to be thrown away, and so he had parted with his pearl of price without hesitation. Olive had developed absurd fancies; she was disposed to undervalue him; it was best to bid her good-by. Nevertheless, he had not been wholly unconscious of her worth.

[To be continued.]

Joy descends gently like evening dew, and does not patter down like a hailstorm.


A DEAD SHOT
right at the seat of difficulty, is accomplished by the sure and steady aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Don't fool around with a pop-gun, nor a "Flint-lock," when this reliable "Winchester" is within reach!
Dr. Sage's treatment of Catarrh in the Head is far superior to the ordinary, and when directions are reasonably well followed, results in a permanent cure. Don't longer be indifferent to the verified claims of this unfailing Remedy.
The worst forms of Catarrh disappear with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties effect a perfect and permanent cure, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. It's a remedy that succeeds where everything else has failed. Thousands of such cases can be pointed out. That's the reason its makers back their faith in it with money. They offer $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure.
It's a medicine that allows them to take such a risk.
Doesn't common sense lead you to take such a medicine?
"An advertising fake" you say.
Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.
Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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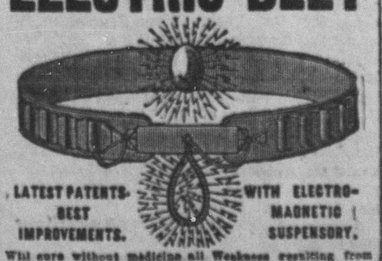

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### RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

| STATIONS | Dis | WESTWARD A.M | A.M | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOCK HAVEN | | 4 40 | 9 15 | 4 20 |
| Flemington—f | 1.8 | 4 43 | 9 18 | 4 23 |
| Mill Hall | 3.0 | 4 46 | 9 21 | 4 26 |
| Beech Creek | 8.3 | 4 56 | 9 33 | 4 38 |
| Eagleville—f | 9.9 | 4 59 | 9 36 | 4 40 |
| Howard | 14.5 | 5 07 | 9 44 | 4 49 |
| Mt. Eagle—f | 17.7 | 5 14 | 9 58 | 4 55 |
| Curtin | 19.9 | 5 18 | 9 01 | 5 02 |
| Milesburg | 23.5 | 5 25 | 10 11 | 5 19 |
| BELLEFONTE | 25.2 | 5 35 | 10 25 | 5 20 |
| Milesburg | 23.5 | 5 45 | 10 35 | 5 30 |
| Snow Shoe Int. | 24.3 | 5 48 | 10 40 | 5 39 |
| Unionville | 28.5 | 5 55 | 10 48 | 5 41 |
| Julian | 32.9 | 6 05 | 10 59 | 5 50 |
| Martha | 37.0 | 5 13 | 11 26 | 5 59 |
| Port Matilda | 40.4 | 6 21 | 1129 | 6 06 |
| Hannah—f | 43.7 | 6 28 | 11 35 | 6 13 |
| Fowler—f | 45.0 | 6 30 | 11 39 | 6 15 |
| Dix—f | 46.3 | 6 33 | 11 32 | 6 12 |
| Bald Eagle | 49.3 | 6 40 | 11 38 | 6 25 |
| Vail | 51.2 | 6 44 | 11 43 | 6 29 |
| East Tyrone | 53.0 | 6 48 | 11 48 | 6 33 |
| TYRONE | 54.8 | 6 55 | 11 55 | 6 40 |

| STATIONS | Dis | EASTWARD P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TYRONE | | 7 55 | 3 10 |
| East Tyrone | 1.3 | 8 02 | 3 17 |
| Vail | 3.1 | 8 05 | 3 20 |
| Bald Eagle | 5.0 | 8 10 | 3 24 |
| Dix—f | 8.0 | 8 15 | 3 30 |
| Fowler—f | 9.3 | 8 17 | 3 33 |
| Hannah—f | 10.5 | 8 21 | 3 37 |
| Port Matilda | 13.9 | 8 28 | 3 44 |
| Martha | 17.3 | 8 36 | 3 52 |
| Julian | 21.4 | 8 44 | 4 01 |
| Unionville | 25.8 | 8 55 | 4 10 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 29.5 | 9 03 | 4 17 |
| Milesburg | 30.8 | 9 07 | 4 20 |
| BELLEFONTE | 33.5 | 9 17 | 4 30 |
| Milesburg | 30.8 | 9 32 | 4 40 |
| Curtin | 34.4 | 9 46 | 4 47 |
| Mt Eagle—f | 36.6 | 9 51 | 4 55 |
| Howard | 39.8 | 10 01 | 5 02 |
| Eagleville—f | 44.4 | 10 15 | 5 10 |
| Beech Creek | 45.0 | 10 20 | 5 13 |
| Mill Hall | 51.3 | 10 35 | 5 24 |
| Flemington | 52.5 | 10 28 | 5 27 |
| LOCK HAVEN | 54.3 | 10 45 | 5 39 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 10 01 |
| | | | | 10 05 |
| | | | | 10 10 |

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

| Westward Dis. | Stations | Dis. | Eastward A.M | P.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 05 | SCOTIA | 25.6 | 9 21 | 4 47 |
| 5 25 | Fairbrook | 26.3 | 9 09 | 4 27 |
| 5 37 | Penna. Furnace | 16.9 | 8 56 | 4 15 |
| 5 44 | Hostler f | 15.9 | 8 50 | 4 08 |
| 5 50 | Marengo f | 13.5 | 8 44 | 4 01 |
| 5 57 | Loverville f | 12.1 | 8 37 | 3 55 |
| 6 04 | Furnace Road f | 10.4 | 8 31 | 3 49 |
| 6 08 | Dungarvin f | 9.8 | 8 27 | 3 45 |
| 6 18 | Warriors Mark | 7.4 | 8 19 | 3 35 |
| 6 28 | Pennington | 5.1 | 8 10 | 3 26 |
| 6 40 | Stover | 2.1 | 7 58 | 3 14 |
| 6 50 | TYRONE | | 7 50 | 3 04 |

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

| Dis. | Westward a.m. | p.m. | | Eastward a.m. | a.m. | p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .0 | 8.50 | 2.15 | MONTANDON | 5.30 | 9.20 | 5.45 |
| 1.5 | 6.18 | 2.25 | Ar. LEWISBURG Lv | 5.20 | 9.10 | 5.35 |
| 1.5 | 6.18 | 2.25 | Lv. LEWISBURG Ar | ..... | 9.10 | 5 35 |
| 5.4 | 6.30 | 2.35 | Biehl f | ..... | 9.00 | 5.24 |
| 6.8 | 6.35 | 2.40 | Vicksburg f | ..... | 8.55 | 5.20 |
| 10.7 | 6.45 | 2.50 | MIFFLINBURG | ..... | 8.43 | 5.10 |
| 13.1 | 6.52 | 2.57 | Barber f | ..... | 8.36 | 5.0 |
| 15.2 | 6.58 | 3.03 | Swengle f | ..... | 8.30 | 4.5 |
| 16.1 | 7.00 | 3.05 | Millmont | ..... | 8.27 | 4.5 |
| 18.6 | 7.08 | 3.14 | LAURELTON | ..... | 8.17 | 4.46 |
| 23.5 | 7.19 | 3.25 | Pardee f | ..... | 8.06 | 4.35 |
| 24.9 | 7.23 | 3.36 | Cherry Run f | ..... | 7.53 | 4.22 |
| 32.3 | 7.43 | 3.48 | Paddy Mt. Tunnel f | ..... | 7.45 | 4.12 |
| 33.9 | 7.48 | 3.54 | Ingleby f | ..... | 7.39 | 4.07 |
| 36.6 | 7.53 | 4.00 | Coburn | ..... | 7.30 | 4.00 |
| 39.6 | 8.01 | 4.08 | Zerby f | ..... | 7.21 | 3.52 |
| 43.4 | 8.10 | 4.17 | Rising Springs | ..... | 7.12 | 3.43 |
| 46.2 | 8.18 | 4.25 | Penn'a Cave f | ..... | 7.05 | 3.37 |
| 49.2 | 8.24 | 4.30 | CENTRE HALL | ..... | 6.58 | 3.28 |
| 51.6 | 8.32 | 4.37 | Gregg f | ..... | 6.51 | 3.22 |
| 54.6 | 8.37 | 4.43 | Linden Hall | ..... | 6.43 | 3.16 |
| 56.7 | 8.42 | 4.48 | OAK HALL | ..... | 6.38 | 3.11 |
| 58.8 | 8.46 | 4.52 | LEMONT | ..... | 6.34 | |
| 60.2 | 8.51 | 4.57 | Dale Summit f | ..... | 6.29 | |
| 63.9 | 9.00 | 5.06 | Pleasant Gap f | ..... | 6.19 | |
| 65.2 | 9.04 | 5.10 | Axeman f | ..... | 6.14 | |
| 67.4 | 9.10 | 5.15 | BELLEFONTE | ..... | 6.10 | 2.45 |

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 7 1889, Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAIL-ROAD STATION.

| EASTWARD. No.5 | No.2 | Dis. | STATIONS | Dis. | WESTWARD. No.1 | No.4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.M | A.M | | | | A.M | P.M |
| 6 29 | 9 10 | 18. | Ar. BELLEFONTE. Lv | 0. | 6 00 | 3 00 |
| 6 13 | 9 03 | 17. | Scales | 1. | 6 07 | 3 09 |
| 6 08 | 8 59 | 16. | Morris | 2. | 6 11 | 3 13 |
| 6 03 | 8 54 | 15. | Whitmer | 4. | 6 16 | 3 18 |
| 5 59 | 8 51 | | Linns | | 6 19 | 3 23 |
| 5 57 | 8 48 | 12.5 | Hunters | 5.5 | 6 22 | 3 26 |
| 5 53 | 8 44 | 11.2 | Filmore | 6.8 | 6 26 | 3 30 |
| 5 47 | 8 40 | 9.5 | Briarly | 8.5 | 6 32 | 3 36 |
| 5 43 | 8 36 | 8. | Waddles | 10. | 6 36 | 3 45 |
| | 8 33 | | Matterns | | | 3 45 |
| | 8 25 | | Stormstown | | | 3 53 |
| | 8 19 | | Rpl Bank | | | 3 59 |
| 5 39 | 8 09 | 6.9 | Scotia Crossing | 11.1 | 6 45 | 4 06 |
| 5 24 | 7 25 | 2. | Krumride | 16. | 7 00 | 4 |
| 5 20 | 7 20 | 0. | LvSTATECOLLEGEAr | 18. | 7 04 | 4 |

Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.
Train 2 connects with Trains east and west E V R R and S S Branch.
Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E R and the S S Branch.
THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

| | WESTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily | | 11 25 | p m |
| " " Harrisburg | " | 3 30 | a m |
| " " William'port | " | 7 10 | a m |
| " " Jersey Shore | " | 7 31 | a m |
| " " Lock Haven | " | 7 55 | a m |
| " " Renovo | " | 8 55 | a m |
| " arrives Erie | " | 3 40 | p m |
| GRA EX, l'ves Phila week d'ys | | 8 50 | a m |
| " " Harrsburg | " | 12 00 | m |
| " arrives at Wmsport | " | 3 20 | p m |
| " " Lock Haven | " | 4 10 | p m |
| " " Renovo | " | 5 15 | p m |
| " " Kane | " | 9 20 | p m |
| Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at | | 5 30 | p m |
| FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days | | 11 40 | a m |
| " " Harrisburg | " | 3 45 | p m |
| " " Williamsport | " | 7 10 | p m |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | " | 8 02 | p m |
| " " Renovo | " | 9 00 | p m |
| NEWS EX. l'ves Philadelphia | | 4 35 | a m |
| " " " Harrisburg | | 8 10 | a m |
| " " " Williamsport | | 11 20 | a m |
| " " arrives at Lock Haven | | 12 15 | p m |
| Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila | | 4 25 | p m |
| " " " Harrisburg | | 7 32 | p m |
| " " arrive Williamsport | | 10 20 | p m |
| | EASTWARD. | | |
| Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven | w | 7 20 | a m |
| " " " Jersey Shore | | 7 48 | a m |
| " " " Wms'port | | 8 25 | a m |
| " " arrives at Harrisburg | | 11 25 | a m |
| " " " Phila | | 3 15 | a m |
| DAY EX. leaves Kane week days | | 6 30 | a m |
| " " Renovo | | 10 20 | a m |
| " Lock Haven | | 11 20 | a m |
| " Williamsport | | 12 30 | p m |
| " arrives at Harrisburg | | 3 30 | p m |
| " " Philadelphia | | 6 50 | p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Erie daily | | 5 27 | p m |
| " " " Renovo | | 10 35 | p m |
| " " " Lock Haven | | 11 25 | p m |
| " " " Williamsport | | 12 25 | p m |
| " " arrives at Harrisburg | | 3 22 | p m |
| " " " Philadelphia | | 6 50 | p m |
| RENOVO A'N leaves Renovo | | 4 45 | p m |
| " " arrives at Harrisburg | | 10 05 | p m |
| " " " Philadelphia | | 4 25 | a m |
| WMS'PORT EXP. l'v,s Wms'port | | 2 42 | a m |
| " " arrives at Harrisburg | | 5 30 | a m |
| " leaves " | | 7 00 | a m |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 10 20 | a m |

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. N. N.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V R. R.
ROBERT NEILSON Passenger Agent.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Two inches | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Three inches | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Four inches | 11 | 17 | 25 |
| Quarter column | 12 | 20 | 30 |
| Half column | 20 | 35 | 55 |
| One column | 35 | 55 | 100 |

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COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary. "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley. " "

| DISTRICT. | NAME. | ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte, N W | W I. Fleming | Bellefonte |
| " S W | J A Aikens | " |
| " W W | S. H. Williams | " |
| Centre Hall boro. | B S Brisbin | Centre Hall |
| Howard " | Robert Cooke Jr. | Howard |
| Milesburg " | John Confer | Milesburg |
| Millheim " | J F Harter | Millheim |
| Philipsburg | 1 W S S Crissman | Philipsburg |
| " | 2 W H C Warfel | Philipsburg |
| " | 3 W Capt Harry Simler | " |
| Unionville " | Riley Pratt | Fleming |
| Benner Twp | Jos. H Marshall | Bellefonte |
| Boggs Twp | E P J M Parker | Roland |
| Boggs Twp | W P C P Stonerode | Milesburg |
| Boggs Twp | N P Jacob Yarnell | Milesburg |
| Burnside Twp | Delon G. Stewart | Moshannon |
| College Twp | E P Wm Thompson Jr | Lemont |
| College Twp | W P Philip D Foster | State Coll. |
| Curtin " | William Robb | Romola |
| Ferguson Twp | E P Claudius B Hess | Fairbrook |
| Ferguson " | W P John Campbell | " |
| Gregg " | N P Isaac Smith | Farmers Mills |
| Gregg " | S P John D Long | Spring Mills |
| Haines " | E P Chas Bressler | Fleuler |
| Halees " | W P James P Coburn | Aaronsb'g |
| Half Moon " | Cyrus W Hunter | Stormstown |
| Harris " | Scott Bricker | Boalsburg |
| Howard " | N. G. Pletcher | Howard |
| Huston " | Ira F Davis | Julian |
| Liberty " | D M Burlew | Blanchard |
| Marion " | S H Bennison | Walker |
| Miles " | Henry G Royer | Wolfs Store |
| Patton " | George F Stevenson | Buffalo Run |
| Penn " | W F Rearick | Coburn |
| Potter Twp | N P James Gregg | Centre Hall |
| Potter " | S P Alexander McCoy | Pot'rs Mills |
| Rush " | N P David Kinkead | Philipsburg |
| Rush " | S P Sanford White | Sandy Ridge |
| SnowShoe | E P J. K. McMullen | SnowShoe |
| SnowShoe | W P John A Yeager | Moshannon |
| Spring Twp | N P John A Dubbs | Bellefonte |
| Spring " | S P M P Riddle | Pleasant Gap |
| Spring " | W P W H Poorman | Bellefonte |
| Taylor " | John Weaver | Port Matilda |
| Union " | B W Shipley | Fleming |
| Walker " | O P Wilson | Hublersburg |
| Worth " | S R. Pringle | Port Matilda |

# CLEVELAND THE MAN.

## HE IS NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

**The Ex-President Gets Seventeen More Votes Than He Needs to Make Him Victorious—An Attempt to Commit the Party to Free Coinage Fails.**

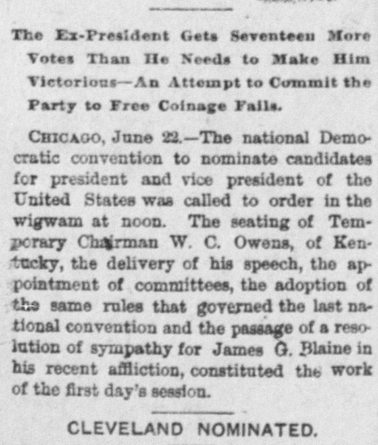
CHICAGO, June 22.—The national Democratic convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States was called to order in the wigwam at noon. The seating of Temporary Chairman W. C. Owens, of Kentucky, the delivery of his speech, the appointment of committees, the adoption of the same rules that governed the last national convention and the passage of a resolution of sympathy for James G. Blaine in his recent affliction, constituted the work of the first day's session.

## CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

**He Gets the Prize on the Very First Ballot.**

CHICAGO, June 23.—When the delegates to the Democratic national convention were comfortably settled in their seats Wednesday noon Senators Mills and Palmer were called upon for speeches. Mr. Mills bashfully fled from the hall, but the Illinois senator made a short address, appealing for harmony.

Permanent Chairman W. L. Wilson received an ovation. In beginning his address he said that the mission of the Democratic party was to fight for the under dog, and when Republicans were in control the American people was the under dog. Republican success in the coming campaign, he said, meant that the people are to be stripped of their franchise through force



GROVER CLEVELAND.

bills in order that they may be stripped of their substance through tariff bills. The speaker denounced federal control of elections.

Tariff reform, the speaker said, was the only gateway to genuine Democratic government. The people knew by hard experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government. The Democratic party intended to limit taxation to public needs and to levy taxes by the plain rule of justice and equality. Concerning reciprocity, Mr. Wilson said:

Already we are regaled with pictures of Benjamin Harrison clad in armor and going forth to battle for reciprocity on a plumed steed. Simple Simon, fishing for what is in his mother's rain barrel, in great triumph capturing an occasional wiggle waggle, is the true realistic picture of reciprocity of the McKinley bill. We are for the protection that protects and for the reciprocity that reciprocates. We are in favor of protecting every man in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, diminished only by his proper contribution to the support of the government, and we are for that reciprocity that throws no unnecessary obstacle between the American producer and the market he is obliged to seek for his products.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, was loudly called for when the applause that greeted Mr. Wilson's speech had died away, and the famous Ohioan responded felicitously. In conclusion he asked the convention to keep its eye on Ohio in November. At 1:44 the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

**The Unit Rule Adopted.**

At a meeting of the committee on rules, the unit rule of voting was adopted after a hot fight. The platform was very slow in getting into the convention and one reason assigned for the delay was that Mr. Cleveland had sent word by wire to Mr. Whitney that his name must not be presented to the convention until he had seen a synopsis of the platform upon which his candidacy was to rest. Mr. Whitney, when asked if this was true, said that in a measure it was. Mr. Cleveland had asked him to keep him informed upon the principal planks and he had done so.

The second session of the day opened with prayer by Rev. T. C. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. Then there was a pause which was broken by some one in the galleries proposing three cheers for Cleveland, which the people all about him gave to an accompaniment of hisses from the floor. A motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock Thursday was defeated amid cheers of the Tammany men, who seemed to desire a first ballot. At 6:25 p. m. the chairman announced to the impatient convention that the platform was ready and would be presented by Jones, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Jones said that as soon as the resolutions were read he should move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform. This announcement was received with loud cries of "No" from the silver states' delegates.

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, jumped on the platform and said with warmth, "In view of that statement I, representing the minority of the committee on resolutions, desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard [cheers] and to present its report before the previous question shall be put."

Mr. Jones closed by asking Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to read the platform. Mr. Vilas began to do so in his magnificent, sonorous voice and most impressive style.

**Cleveland's Name Wildly Cheered.**

The first mention of Cleveland's name in the convention was when Mr. Vilas in the first paragraph of the platform read "From Madison to Cleveland." It called out the pentup enthusiasm of the delegates. The Syracuse men led the cheering as the Cleveland delegates, and the Cleveland men in the galleries sprang to their feet waving hats, handkerchiefs and fans. The noise grew and grew until a Michigan delegate rushed into the hall holding aloft the white and gold banner of his state with a picture of Cleveland pinned across its face. Don M. Dickinson climbed on a chair and all the Michiganders followed him, while delegates and spectators shrieked and yelled. It was twenty minutes after the shouting began before Mr. Vilas could bring his big voice to bear on the convention again. When the reading of the platform was completed Chairman Jones moved its adoption. This was met by cries of "No." Mr. Neal, of Ohio, moved to strike out all that section of the platform after the words denouncing the McKinley act and to substitute the following:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud [cheers]; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. [Loud cheers.] We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only [renewed and long continued cheering,] and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government and honestly and economically administered.

The part Neal wanted struck out began, "We reiterate the oft repeated" and ended, "dictate of justice." When the clerk had finished the reading Mr. Neal, who still held the platform, made a speech in which he said the great issue of the day was tariff reform and it should be kept in the foreground. He begged the Democratic party not to turn its back on that question, but to express itself so plainly that no workingman reading the platform could misunderstand it.

Henry Watterson was then called for, and before he began his speech had read an extract from the Democratic platform of 1876, which denounced the tariff in unmeasured terms, and closed with a demand that all custom house taxation shall be for revenue only.

Mr. Watterson severely criticised the tariff plank in the platform just read. He said:

"When I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from this desk [laughter and cheers] I asked myself whether we are indeed in a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention [renewed laughter] revised by James G. Blaine or Benjamin F. Butler, for the tariff plank we have listened to this evening is almost in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention in 1884 by Benjamin F. Butler and voted down almost unanimously." [Applause.]

Mr. Watterson further said that the convention should either reject this monstrosity and adopt the simple, lucid and true amendment offered [cheers]; or if it wanted to take time recommit the whole matter.

**Neal's Substitute Adopted.**

Mr. Neal demanded a call on his amendmendment. There were cries of "Good," and a minute later the call of the roll began. The Neal plank was substituted for the denunciation of McKinleyism, in the platform, by a vote of 564 ayes to 342 nays. The result was looked upon as a victory for the Hill men, although the vote was in no sense a test vote. Governor Flower cast 72 aye votes for New York. When Pennsylvania was called its vote was cast 64 no. Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, protested in behalf of fifteen members of the delegation who wanted to vote aye. Attorney General Hensel, chairman of the delegation, explained that the delegation had been instructed by the state convention to vote as a unit on all questions, and he had cast the vote in accordance with the directions of a majority of the delegation.

A free silver plank offered as a substitute was defeated.

The platform as amended was adopted. As originally presented it reads:

**The Platform.**

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through accession to power of the party that votes them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states that strikes at the very roots of our government and under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

**Federal Control of Elections.**

Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country jealous for the preservation of their free institutions that the policy of the federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as at the south, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several states, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily

ISAAC P. GRAY.

abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the states. Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the assistance of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of proffigate expenditure, which in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Sec. 3. We reiterate the oft repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; and when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them in a constitutional and equitable basis.

But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

[Note—The Neal substitute for plank 3 appears elsewhere.]

**The McKinley Bill Denounced.**

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw material and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into home consumption, and we propose its repeal as one of the benificent results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase.

We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxation against importations of foreign products in exchange for our agricultural products, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over two thousand five hundred million dollars, exclusve of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the west there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita, and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting states. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantage to the countries participating is a time honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefore commodities which are necessary and are comforts of life among our own people.

Sec. 5. We recognize in trusts and monopolies which are designed by capital to secure more than their just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Sec. 6. The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage until now a few railroads, nonresident aliens—individual and corporate—possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates—alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

**The Money Plank.**

Sec. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitive 10 per cent. tax on bank issues be repealed.

Sec. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regarding same. The nomination of a president, as in the last Republican convention, by delegates consisting largely of his appointees holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self government.

**Support for the Navy.**

Sec. 10. The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in this spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of self government in Ireland.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States to be used as the dumping ground of the criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese emigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade our labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the pension office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14. The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Sec. 15. For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the states we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

**National Aid for the Fair.**

Sec. 16. Recognizing the World's Columbian exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance in which the general government has invited the co-operation of the nations of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many such powers of the invitation so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of national honor and public faith.

Sec. 17. Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several states most liberal appropriations for the purchase of schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to state interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others, insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Sec. 18. We approve the action of the present house of representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as states of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officers appointed to maintain the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, shall be bona fide residents of the territory and district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Sec. 19. We favor legislation by congress and state legislature to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wageworkers.

Sec. 20. We are in favor of the enactment by the states of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sec. 21. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Sec. 22. Upon this statement of principles and policy the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the republic has grown great and powerful.

The chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of states for nominations of candidate for president. At this the convention loudly cheered.

When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenlon jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the secretary proceeded with the call. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, and amid cheers Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey, was recognized and took the stand to nominate Grover Cleveland. He said:

**Abbett Nominates Cleveland.**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—In placing a name before this convention I speak for the united Democracy of the state of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, faithful service to the party and whose contributions to its success entitle it to the consideration of the Democracy of the country. Its electoral vote has always been cast in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates.

In voicing the unanimous wish of the delegation of New Jersey I present as their candidate for the suffrage of this convention the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman, born upon its soil, for whom in two presidential contests the state of New Jersey has given it electoral vote.

The supreme consideration in the mind of the Democracy of New Jersey is the success of the Democratic party and its principles. It is because that this name will awaken throughout our own state the enthusiasm of the Democracy and insure success; it is because he represents the great Democratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unit; it is because we believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the Union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land, that we offer to the convention as a nominee the choice of the Democracy of New Jersey—Grover Cleveland.

If any doubt existed in the minds of the Democracy of New Jersey of his ability to lead the great Democratic hosts to victory, they would not present his name today.

We feel certain that every Democratic state, though its preference may be for some other distinguished Democrat, will give its warm, enthusiastic and earnest support to the nominee of this convention. The man whom we present will rally to his party thousands of independent voters whose choice is determined by their personal conviction that the candidate will represent principles dear to them, and whose public life and policy gives assurance that if chosen by the people they will secure an honest, pure and conservative administration. The time will come when other distinguished Democrats who have been mentioned in connection with this nomination will receive that consideration to which the great service they have rendered their party entitle them. But we stand today in the presence of the fact that the majority of the Democratic masses throughout the country, rank and file, the millions of its voters, demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

The question had been asked why it was that the masses of the party demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Why was it that this man who had no offices to distribute, no wealth to command should have secured the spontaneous support of the great body of Democracy? It was because he has crystalized into a living issue the great principles upon which this battle is to be fought out at the coming election. If he did not create tariff reform, he made it a presidential issue. The speaker praised Mr. Cleveland for his bravery in doing this. The people felt that the tariff reform views of President Cleveland and the principles laid down in his great message, whatever its temporary effect may have been, gave them a living and vital issue to fight, which had made the great victories since 1888 possible.

**What the Message Did.**

In Massachusetts it gave us a Russell; in Iowa it gave us a Boies; in Wisconsin it gave us a Peck for governor and Vilas for senator. In Michigan it gave us Wymans for governor and gave us a Democratic legislature and will give us eight votes for president. In Ohio in 1889 it gave us James Campbell for governor and in 1891 to defeat him, it required the entire wealth and power of the Republican party. In Pennsylvania it gave us Robert E. Pattison. In Connecticut it gave us a Democratic governor who was kept out of office by the infamous conduct of the Republican party. In New Hampshire it gave us a legislature of which we were defrauded. In Illinois it gave us a Palmer for senator, and in Nebraska it gave us a Boyd for governor.

**DeWitt Nominates Hill.**

A renewed outbreak of cheers took place as he sat down. The Michigan delegation hoisted the Cleveland banner again, and ten minutes were given to uproar. The rain began to drip in on the chairman's desk. He stood his ground, but was perceptibly soaking. Mr. W. C. DeWitt, of Brooklyn, arose to nominate Senator Hill. After eulogizing the great state of New York, Mr. DeWitt said:

Her electoral vote is the keystone of the federal arch upon which alone can rest the citadel of our hopes. She realizes in her present relations with the Democratic party of the nation what was said of the Roman amphitheater:

"While stands the Coliseum
Rome shall stand; when falls the Coliseum,
Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world falls."

In view of this critical and important position occupied by our state in the impending contest, I take great pride while speaking for its regular organization of the party in pointing to our past triumphs. The Democracy of New York wants a revival of the fundamental principles of the party.

A leader who holds that corporations created by state or nation are not amenable to the control of their creator, or who fails to sympathize with at least an international effort to enlarge the currency of the world in the interest of productive industry, or who makes his friends and counsellors among the plutocrats of the land, lacks the qualities indispensable to a triumphant standard bearer of our unterrified constituency. Our people want a leader filled with the instincts, aspirations, shrewdness, sagacity, hopes, fears, joys and sorrows which crown their struggle for life and happiness. We therefore present for your suffrages the name of him who, having enjoyed all the honors of our state, still finds his highest boast in the sentiment, "I am a Democrat."

However eminent may be his post of duty, he does not descend to us from above, but in the roll call of the Democracy he steps proudly from the ranks. Do you ask for his credentials? We point you to the unbroken series of victories by which he has rendered a veritable Gibraltar to the Democracy of the Union.

When with all the power and patronage of federal government at his command the distinguished ex-president lost the state of New York by a minority of 14,000. Governor Hill carried it by a majority of 19,000 votes, and at every election during the past ten years he and his friends have met with constantly increasing success.

Mr. Hill never had any alliance with malcontents nor any favor in the Republican party. The class of men from our state who so violently oppose his nomination today have uniformly opposed him in the past. He has always been nominated under a shower of vituperation and abuse, and he has always emerged from the conflict with the increasing commendation of the people.

From the beginning of his public career he has remained the faithful, efficient, untiring friend and servant of the laboring classes, and they have reciprocated his devotion by a loyalty and support which has rendered him invincible. Political nominations made to placate Republicans, to pander to men who esteem themselves better than their party or to suckle and support the heartless middlemen of the times are distasteful to our people. We present the name of David B. Hill as the candidate of an unterrified and aggressive Democracy. His experience teaches us that such is the way to succeed. We love him not merely for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies he has conquered.

And now, in closing, a single septiment I give the friends who stand with us in the opposition. It took just 300 brave men to stop the Persians at the Pass of Thermopylæ and to rescue the immortal genius of Greece. If we do re-enact that historic figure on this floor let us stand like a wall of living and impenetrable fire.

**Duncomb Speaks for Boies.**

Iowa was the next state called and Hon. John F. Duncomb nominated Horace Boies. Mr. Duncomb deplored the contest in New York state, and said all Democrats feared that if a candidate should be nominated from New York state it would imperil Democratic success; but they also knew that there was a country west of the Mississippi river, purchased and made part of the Union by Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, where there was but one presidential candidate—a son of New York and an adopted son of Iowa—"Honest Horace Boies."

When Kentucky was reached Hon. J. A. McKenzie seconded Cleveland's nomination, and Henry Watterson spoke in favor of Boies. Watterson said that if Boies were chosen to bear the standard he would plant it over the roof of the White House and rivet it to the dome of the national capitol.

When Massachusetts was called Hon. Patrick Collins said he was a Democrat who was for and not against any other Democrat. He spoke of the appeal made by Mr. DeWitt to the 300 Greeks, and asked if the gentleman wished to insinuate that the other 600 were Persians. [Applause.] He did not address 300 delegates—he addressed 900. In conclusion he seconded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Minnesota and Missouri seconded Cleveland. Montana wanted Boies. Pennsylvania seconded Cleveland. New York, through Bourke Cockran, seconded Hill's nomination. South Dakota spoke for Boies.

Tennessee and Texas seconded Cleveland. Virginia's choice was Hill. The disorder became so great that the sergeant-at-arms cleared the galleries, New York's delegation having threatened to leave the hall unless Hill speakers were allowed to speak without being cried down.

**The Ballot.**

Alabama—Cleveland, 14; Hill, 2; Boies, 2; Morrison, 2; Campbell, 2. Arkansas—Cleveland, 16. California—Cleveland, 18. Colorado—Hill, 3; Boies, 5. Connecticut—Cleveland, 12. Delaware—Cleveland, 6. Florida—Cleveland, 5; Carlisle, 3. Georgia—Hill, 5; Gorman, 4; Cleveland, 17. Idaho—Boies, 6. Illinois—Cleveland, 48. Indiana—Cleveland, 30. Iowa—Boies, 26. Kansas—Cleveland, 20. Kentucky—Carlisle, 6; Boies, 2; Cleveland, 18. Louisiana—Boies, 11; Cleveland, 3; Hill, 1, Gorman, 1. Maine—Hill, 1; Whitney, 1; Gorman, 1; Cleveland, 9. Maryland—Cleveland, 6; Gorman, 9½. Massachusetts—Cleveland, 24; Hill, 4; Boies, 1; Russell, 1. Michigan—Cleveland, 28. Minnesota—Cleveland, 18. Mississippi—Hill, 3; Gorman, 4; Boies, 3; Cleveland, 8. Missouri—Cleveland, 34.

Montana—Boies, 6. Nebraska—Cleveland, 15; Gorman, 1. Nevada—Boies, 4; Gorman, 2. New Hampshire—Cleveland, 8. New Jersey—Cleveland, 20. New York—Hill, 72. North Carolina—Stevenson, of Illinois, 16½; Morrison, 1; Cleveland, 3½; Boies, 1. North Dakota—Cleveland, 6. Ohio—Cleveland, 14; Boies, 16; Carlisle, 5; Hill, 6; Gorman, 5.

Oregon—Cleveland, 8. Pennsylvania—Cleveland, 64. Rhode Island—Cleveland, 8. South Carolina—Boies, 14; Hill, 3; Cleveland, 1. South Dakota—Cleveland, 7; Boies, 1. Tennessee—Cleveland, 24. Texas—Hill, 1; Boies, 6; Cleveland, 23. Vermont—Cleveland, 8. Virginia—Cleveland, 12; Hill, 11; Gorman, 1.

Washington—Cleveland, 8. West Virginia—Cleveland, 7; Pattison, 1; Gorman, 3; Hill, 1. Wisconsin—Cleveland, 24. Wyoming—Gorman, 3; Cleveland, 3. Alaska's vote nominates Cleveland. Alaska—Cleveland, 2. Cleveland nominated.

The nomination occurred at 3:19 a. m. and was followed by wild cheering.

The total vote was: Cleveland, 616 1-3; Hill, 113; Boies, 103; Gorman, 36½; Stevenson, 16 2-3; Carlisle, 15; Morrison, 5; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 1; Whitney, 1; Russell, 1.

At the last session of the convention several candidates were put in nomination for Vice President. It had been thought all the time that Gray, of Indiana, was the favorite but here is where Tammany got in its work and secured the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. The voting had hardly reached the end when it was seen that Stevenson would win, votes began to change to him. At last a motion was made that the voting be discontinued and he be nominated by acclammation, which was done amid the wildest confusion. This makes the ticket Cleveland & Stevenson.


EMINENT FACTS.

The question is often asked and scarcely ever answered, why whiskey made now is not as pure and reliable as it was forty years ago. It is never the less a fact that it is, made purer and better to-day than at that time. With the improved methods fusil oil and other impurities are entirely eliminated. A sworn statement as to the purity, age and quality of the whiskey sold is furnished by one dealer who advertises full quarts, six year old pure Penn's Rye, at $1.00 per quart. Duquesne $1.25 per quart. Port, Sherry, Sweet California Wines at 50c. A complete catalogue and price list of all foreign and domestic liquors mailed on application by

MAX KLEIN.
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.


NAMES OF REPUBLICAN SUGESTED FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Below we give some of the names we have heard suggested for the various county offices and ask our friends to suggest others.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

John F. Harter, of Millheim; J. F. Lever, of Stormstown; Andrew Gregg, of Centre Hall; A. A. Dale, of Bellefonte; E. I. Walker, of Boggs Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY

Cyrus Goss, of Centre Hall; W. E. Tyson, of Philipsburg; Andrew Lytle, of State College.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

John Kline, of Bellefonte.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE

Henry Stevens, of Loveville; P. B. Waddle, of Buffalo Run; David Harshberger, of Hublersburg; A. B. Rishel, of Oak Hall.


THAT BABY OF MINE.

Aumtie, three months ago had the salt rheum so bad that his head was a mass of sores, and I had begun to lose all hopes of raising him, but my druggist recommended Sulphur Bitters, and to-day he is as fat and chipper as any baby you ever saw, and he has not a sore on his head, and just think that after paying out so much, that a few dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters should cure him.—*Mrs. J. C. Hall, Lowell.*

### Thirty Bodies Recovered.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Another section of the Licking river bridge between Covington and Newport, a part of which collapsed Wednesday, causing the death of more than thirty men, fell Thursday. Five men who were working on it escaped without injury. Two bodies were taken from the wreck, making thirty in all.

### Reward for Dishler and Minchon.

ALBANY, June 18.—Governor Flower has offered a reward of $500 to any person causing the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Oneida county of either David A. Dishler or William E. Minchon. Both men have been duly indicted by the grand jury of Oneida county for aiding in the escape of Buncoer Thomas O'Brien.

### To Probe the Lynching.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 20.—About thirty subpoenaes were served here by Sheriff Alexander on persons who are supposed to know about the lynching of Bob Lewis, and they will testify before the grand jury at Goshen on Tuesday. The district attorney intends to make a searching investigation.

### Young Gould to Marry.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The engagement of Edwin Gould, second son of Jay Gould, to Miss Cantine Shrady, daughter of Dr. George F. Shrady, is announced. Socially speaking, it is the most important alliance since the wedding of Jack Astor to Miss Willing, of Philadelphia.

### Depew's Name to Be Sent In.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—At a cabinet meeting the Depew nomination was discussed, but, according to a cabinet officer, the president gave no intimation of his intention in the matter. It is expected that Mr. Depew's name will be sent to the senate in a few days.

### Miss Naylor Under Arrest.

TRENTON, June 22.—Miss Catherine S. Naylor has been arrested on a charge of having criminal knowledge of the murder of her mother, Mrs. M. Lumly. The supposed cause of death was paralysis. The charge was preferred by Charles F. Gray.

### Shot by Mistake.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—Patrick Cahill and two deputy sheriffs surrounded a cabin in which a dangerous negro lunatic named Perry was supposed to be hiding. Cahill was mistaken for Perry by one of the deputy sheriffs and fatally shot.

### Postmaster Doty Arrested.

NORWALK, Conn., June 22.—Major Charles E. Doty, postmaster at South Norwalk, was arrested charged with embezzling government funds. William Alexander, distributing clerk, is also under arrest, accused of rifling letters.

### Dr. Scudder Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Dr. Henry Martin Scudder, who was to be tried next month for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dunton, died in the county jail from the effects of opium poisoning, taken with suicidal intent.

### Shot by Her Discarded Lover.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Junee 22.—Ida Schoonmaker, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Philip Schoonmaker, of Rifton, was shot by Joseph Terwilliger, a discarded lover. She may recover.

### UNDER THE HAMMER.

Judge Munson of Philipsburg, has many friends in Bellefonte who have learned with regret of the sad loss that has come to him so late in life for there is no more cruel fate can befall a man than late in life to have swept away the savings of a life time. We sympathize with him or any other person who may meet with such a misfortune and we read with sorrow the following account of a sale of property brought about through no fault of the former owners. We copy from the *Ledger* of June 22:

At the sheriff's sale of Hon. Judge Munson's property last Saturday the Lingle property on South Centre street was knocked down to Mr. George W. McCaffey for $6,300.

The Big Spring property of 400 acres, on the Tyrone pike, was bought by Hicks & Crawford, $1,400.

The Munson mansion on Presqueisle street was not sold, as only $10,000 was bid, and Hicks & Crawford refused to let it go and had the sale postponed until next week.

In this connection we will say that universal sympathy is felt and expressed in Philipsburg for Judge Munson. His long life in Philipsburg has been one of the strictest integrity and has been full of generous deeds. Probably no other man in the county dispensed so much bounty in a quiet way. He came to Philipsburg a poor young man and rose from poverty to a position of wealth, and in all his career no man can point to a single instance of misdealing. His failure is the result of the failure of the Philipsburg bank, which carried some $20,000 of his paper. Added to this were mortgages of his property, making in all a debt of about $39,000, but which, in the panicy condition of the country caused by the epidemic of bank failures, it was impossible to dispose of. In consequence the Judge had to succumb to financial disaster; but although his fortune is swept away his reputation is untarnished, and he has the confidence and respect of everybody in the commuhity, and that is something that cannot be bought or sold.

The assignees sales of the Jones, Mull & Co. and O. P. Jones on Monday was slimly attended, but the property brought fair prices. The Jones, Mull & Co. properties were bought by the assignees, but we understand another party takes the property at the assignee's bid: The O. P. Jones properties were bought by various parties. Mr. Oscar Adams bought the Perks house on North Fourth street and Robert Lloyd the property on South Fourth street. Mr. H. K. Grant bought the Wheel Club stock and L. C. Brinton the electric light stock.

THE Republican party never had a stronger platform than in this year of grace.

## SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES.

The Free Wool Bill is especially commended, because beside giving free raw material, "it takes away entirely those specific or compensatory duties which were added to the ad valorem rates" by the McKinley bill. In order to see the advantages here proposed the followers of the star-eyed goddess of reform" are recommended to give prayerful consideration to the lessons of experience as taught by "an old public functionary," who once had some consideration in the Democratic party.

"And here it may be observed that a very large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to commission merchants who are mere agents employed by the manufacturers. In such cases no actual sale has been made to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he is dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest merchant. They are thus enable to undersell the fair trader, and drive him from the market. In fact, the operation of this system has already driven from the persuits of honorable commerce many of that class or regular and conscientious merchants whose character throughout the world is the pride of our country.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in specific duties, so far as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of the article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries, and might by undervaluation in a few cases render themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the Constitution that "no preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our ad valorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same articles at one port than at another."—*Buchanan's Message of December* 3, 1860.

Jefferson is worshiped as the father and Patron Saint of the Democratic party, and Buchanan was the last of its series of Presidents before the Rebellion, standing where he must realize the full effects of its legislative achivement. Let us take some lessons from these two sources:

Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption in a rate far beyond that of population alone, and though the changes of foreign relations now taking place so desirably for the world may for a reason affect this branch of revenne, yet weighing all probabilities of expense as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages and refind sugars, to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information, and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of Government, to pay the interest of the public debts and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws or the general expectatien had contemplated.—*Jefferson's Message of December* 8, 1801.

Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the article on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Thus patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purpose of the public education, roads, rivers canals aud such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to constitutional enumeration of Federal powers.—*Jefferson's Message of December* 2, 1806.

The suspension of our foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent.—*Jefferson's Message of November* 8, 1808.

It is now evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue. In this aspect I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably result from a revenue tariff.

Under the present system it has been often truly remarked that this incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increase when he needs it least and constitutes a sliding scale which always operates against him. The revenues of the country are subject to similar fluctuations. Instead of approaching a steady standard, as would be the care under a system of specific duties, they sink and rise with the sinking and rising prices of articles in foreign countries. It would not be difficult for Congress to arrange a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to our revenue and our manufacturers, and without injury or injustice to any interest of the country.—*Buchanan's Message of December* 3, 1860.

For the sake of completeness let us also hear from the real as well as the putative father of the Democratic party:

Among the numerous causes of congratulations, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests. The object of the tariff is objected t oby some as unconstitutional, and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duty on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of a domestic branch of industry is so completely identical with that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case, this indispensible power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States and the general understanding of the people.—*Jefferson's Message of December* 7; 1830.

From these great Democratic lights, we readily deduce the following indisputable propositions:

First. Congress possesses the constitutional right to impose duties on foreign productions for the express purpose of protecting and encouraging our own industries. Therefore, if a protective tariff is "legalized robbery" the power to rob is conferred by the constitution, and every President from Washington to Jefferson advocated and recommended this legalized robbery.

Second. The tariffs upon which Jefferson and Jackson congratulated the country because they produce a revenue sufficient for the payment of the public debts, for meeting the necessary expenses of the Government, and a surplus sufficient for all proper objects of public improvement, were assuredly protective tariffs, while the tariff which Buchanan deplored because it resulted in an empty treasury, impaired public credit, and industrial ruin, was the Democratic, "revenue only," tariff of 1854 and modified in 1857. Therefore, experience proves that a protective is better even for purposes of revenue than a tariff framed for revenue only.

Third. When the stress of war, and of debts created by war, compel a resort of taxation, both by tariff or foreign productions and by internal duties on business, as soon as this stress has passed, "all the internal taxes" should be dispensed with rather than "suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures." Therefore Republican legislation concerning the revenue since the Civil war has been in the line of true Jeffersonian Democracy.

Fourth. In adjusting tariff duties, whether for revenue or for protection, experience proves that specific ought to be preferred to ad valorem duties, because they are more honest, more staple, and more easily and equitably applied. Therefore the proposal of the present Democratic House of Representatives to substitute ad valorem for specific duties is a proposal to encourage dishonesty in foreign manufacturers and importers, at the expense of our revenue, and to the detriment of honest merchants and of our own manufacturers.

Fifth. "Patriotism" of the Jeffersonian type requires that there should be a protective tariff, not only to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the Government "economically administered," but also in order that there might be a surplus for "application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals and such objects of public improvement" as the interests of the people required. A neglect of this patriotic provision when the Government was under Democratic control in all its branches, placed it in the face of a most formidable rebellion without money, army, navy or credit, and doubled the expense of its suppression. Therefore, unpatriotic parsimony should not be allowed to place us in the same unprepared condition in the face of a possible foreign war.

### OAK HALL HAPPENINGS.

Oak Hall, Jund 29, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—

The farmers around Oak Hall have had bad luck lately. A terrible storm passed over here on Wednesday, 22nd, with hard thunder and lightning which struck in many places.

It struck a small wild cherry tree on farm of R. B. Hamil, farmed by Mr. Rishel, killing 16 head of fine sheep which had sought shelter from the storm under the tree, and the next day when found they presented to the owners gaze a larger pile of mutton than he cared to see.

On June 27 we had a hail storm cutting down and breaking the wheat and corn all in a mangled mass. The farmers are now busy trying to repair the damages and straighten up their corn.

The supervisors of Oak Hall, Mr. Decker and Mr. Dale, have the abutments of the bridge here finished and are ready for the Commissioners to put on the iron.

Mr. J. Markel, of this place, has been very sick for the past two weeks with kidney disease.

Mr. James Peters has had a severe attack of heart trouble, he is very sick which leaves Emanuel Peters in bad shape for help.

ROOLER. N.


### GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.


### DEMOCRATIC METHODS.

Democrat to Voter—What is your vote worth?

Voter(indignantly)—What do you mean?

Democrat—What will you take for it?

Voter—Oh! I see what you want. Well, I guess I'll take the Republican ticket for it. Good day.


### EEMALE WEAKNESS--SURE CURE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t


—On Wednesday, June 15 at two oclock P. M., in the Methodist church at Philipsburg, Authur Y. Cassanova was married to Miss Jessie R McCausland. There was a brilliant wedding, the first familises of the place and many visiting friends were there. A large number of costly presents were presented to the happy couple. After the ceremony and elaborate dinner which followed the young couple started for New York to commence their bridal tour.

—Mabel Haag, a little three year old daughter of Harry Haag, was kicked by a horse last Friday and was thought at first to be fatally injured, but the child is better aud will soon be out of danger.

THE great and decisive reason for the nomination of Whitelaw Reid was that, as minister to France, he worked successfully to open new markets for American grain and pork, and thus made himself a peculiarly good representative of the doctrine of reciprocity.


### BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR!

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send two three-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.


### CANDIDATE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of O. J. Spotts, of Union township, as a candidate for the legislature, subject to the decision of the republican county convention.

### Bellefonte Markets.

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Wheat, per bushel | $ 85 |
| Mixed wheat per bushel | 80 |
| Buckwheat, new, per bushel | 40 |
| Rye per bushel | 60 |
| Corn (shelled) | 45 |
| Corn (ears) | 40 |
| Oats | 30 |
| Barley | 50 |
| Cloverseed, fair to good | 7.80 |
| do prime and extra prime | 8 00 |
| do choice | 8.40 |
| Flour, retail, per barrel | 5 00 |
| Flour, wholesale | 4 40 |
| Hay choice mixed, per ton | 10 00 |
| " primo timothy " " | 12.00 |
| " choice " " " | 15.00 |

### Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, dried, per pound | 5 |
| Green apples, per bushel | 40 |
| Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded | 10 |
| Dried Currants, per pound | 8 |
| New Raisins, per pound | 16 — 20 |
| Beans, per quart | 10 |
| Fresh Butter, per pound | 12 |
| Cheese, per pound | 16 |
| Country Hams, per pound | 8 |
| Hams, sugar cured | 13 |
| Shoulders | 10 |
| Breakfast Bacon | 12½ |
| Country Bacon | 8 |
| Lard, leaf, per pound | 10 |
| Lard, country, per pound | 8 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 12½ |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 30 |
| New Potatoes, per bushel | 1 00 |
| Dried Beef | 20 |
| Canned Beef, 2 pound can | 25 |
| Country Side, per pound | 8 |
| Canned Tomatoes, per can | 10—12—15 |
| Canned Corn, per can | 10—12½—15 |
| Lemons, per dozen | 30 |
| Oranges, per dozen | 40—50 |
| Dried Sweet Corn, per pound | 10 |
| Apple Butter, per gallon | 35 |
| Roller Flour, per sack | 1 25 |

### CASHIER DANN'S DISGRACE.

**The Buffalo Banker Short in His Accounts and Under Arrest.**

BUFFALO, June 22.—E. S. Dann, secretary and cashier of the National Savings bank of Buffalo since its organization in 1861, is in the custody of officers at the residence of his mother in this city.

His accounts were recently examined in the usual way by a state bank examiner and found to be short at least $32,000, and how much more remains for further developments to determine. It is said that Dann's confession is in the hands of the bank officials.

Dann is a prominent church member and has always enjoyed an enviable reputation in Buffalo's business and commercial circles. His trouble has caused a great sensation. He is the father of Jesse Dann, the famous Yale baseball player. One report places Dann's shortage at from between $250,000 and $500,000.

### Funeral of Emmons Blaine.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The funeral services over Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine, were held at the McCormick home, 135 Rush street, at 2:30 o'clock. Only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the sorrowing families were present. The ex-secretary, his wife, their daughter, Miss Harriet Blaine, and the only surviving son, James G. Blaine, Jr., were the members of the Blaine family present. The Rev. Simon J. McPherson officiated. A hymn was sung, and the simple services were over. The remains were borne to the hearse and the funeral procession proceeded to Graceland cemetery, where the remains were placed in the McCormick family vault. The Blaine family will remain several days in Chicago. This has been a sad four years for James G. Blaine. He lost his oldest son, oldest daughter and his second son, while Mrs. Blaine has been afflicted by the death of her sister. It is only two weeks since Emmons Blaine was an active figure in the Republican convention at Minneapolis, the supposed representative of his father.

### Chicago to Get Its $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The house committee on the World's fair completed its bill making an appropriation to aid the World's Columbian exposition, and authorized Mr. Durborrow to report it favorably to the house.

The bill provides that, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Fair, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver half dollars, of the legal weight and fineness, not exceeding 10,000,000 pieces, to be known as the Columbian half dollar, the devices and designs for which shall be prescribed by the director of the mint, the coins to be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the treasury.

### The Grant Monument Struck.

CHICAGO, June 17.—During the thunderstorm that passed over the city last night lightning struck the Grant monument in Lincoln park, in the corridors of which nearly fifty people had sought shelter. Three were killed and two seriously injured. All of the others, with the exception of three, were thrown violently to the stone floor of the monument and some received severe shocks. The monument was but slightly damaged. The killed are:

Lewis Meyer, 33 Nutt street.
Mrs. Shelly, 164 Austin avenue.
Unknown man.

The injured: Harry Phillips, 134 East Kinzie street, stunned.

Mrs. Mattie Olsen, 134 Fairfield avenue, stunned.

*Mrs. Anna Sutherland*

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or From her 10th Goitre year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

**PILES** "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

**FRAZER AXLE GREASE**

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

### TELEGRAPHY.

A young man or woman who desires to become a Telegraph operator, may hear of an unusual opportunity to learn by addressing W. W. DUNLAP, 606 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 23 24 4t

**MILK PRESERVATIVE**

Milkmen, Creamerymen, and Dairymen can keep MILK AND CREAM fresh a week without using ice. Healthful, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Sample, enough to make test, mailed for ten cents. THE PRESERVALINE M'F'G CO., 10 Cedar St., N. Y. 24 4t


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa., in the matter of the estate of Barnhart Viehdorfer, deceased, late of the township of Burnside. The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed, restate the account, report advancements, if any, and make distribution of the funds to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment in the office of Orvis, Bower & Orvis, in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested are required to attend.
22-3t JOHN F. POTTER, Auditor.

CAUTION NOTICE—All persons are hereby notified by the undersigned not to receive or in any way meddle with the following property, to wit: 1 Cook stove, room stove, 4 beds and bedding, extension table, breakfast table, 70 yards of carpet, 2 clocks, 6 room chairs, 2 rocking chairs, sofa, sink, pigs, lot of dishes and kitchen utensils, as I purchased them at Constable's Sale and have loaned them to William H. Beck at my pleasure.
23 21 4t DANIEL P. SHOPE.

APPEALS FOR 1892.—TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county will meet the taxpayers at the following times and places, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Tri-ennial assessment of 1892. The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., except when otherwise noted:

Miles township, Wednesday, June 22, at the election house, Rebersburg.

Haines and Penn townships and Millheim borough, Thursday, June 23, at the election house, Millheim.

Gregg and Potter townships and Centre Hall borough, Friday, June 24, at the election house, Centre Hall.

Spring and Benner townships, Saturday, June 25, at the Commissioner's office, Bellefonte.

Harris and College townships, Monday, June 27, at the election house, Lemont

Ferguson township, Tuesday, June 28, at the election house, Pine Grove Mills.

Half Moon and Patton townships Wednesday, June 29, at the white school house in Half Moon township, near Capt. Jno. A. Hunter's.

Taylor and Worth townships, Thursday, June 30, at the election house, Port Matilda.

Huston and Union townships and Unionville borough, Friday, July 1, at the election house, Unionville.

Boggs township and Milesburg borough, Saturday, July 2, at the election house, Central City.

Walker and Marion townships, Tuesday, July 5, at the election house, Hublersburg.

Liberty, Curtin and Howard townships and Howard borough, Wednesday, July 6, at the election house, Howard borough.

Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, Thursday, July 7, at the election house in Snow Shoe.

Rush township and Philipsburg borough, Friday, July 8, at Public Hall, Philipsburg.

Bellefonte borough, Monday, July 11, at the Commissioner's office, Bellefonte.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the assessors of the several districts, that they be present with the board of commissioners, on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel aggrieved. Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeal.

GEO. L. GOODHART, }
T. F. ADAMS, } Comm'rs.
Attest: JAS. B. STROHM, }
ROBT. F. HUNTER, Clerk.
Commissisner's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., }
22-3t May 28th, '92. }

ESTRAYED—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Worth Township on Monday, June 6th, 1892, eight head of cattle, as follows: One red steer, star on face; one red heifer, mulley; one red and white steer; one black heifer; one red and white spotted steer; one red and white spotted heifer; one red and white spotted steer with notch under right ear; one red steer with star on face and white on belly. The first six and last ones have end of left ear off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animals away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law
24 2t JACOB FRANTZ.
Port Matilda, Pa.


WALTERS' METALIC SHINGLES are made from the best brands of roofing Tin plate, and steel sheets galvanized. You can buy them painted or not. Our Galvanized Shingles are rain and rust proof, without the necessity of painting. Our painted Tin Shingles are more durable and ornamental than it is possible to make a tin roof, put on in the old fashioned style. Write for price list R. THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 9 Cliff street, New York. 25 23 26t

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The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23-25-26-28-35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE

M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

## DAISY'S MILKING STOOL.

### How the Barrier Between Two Hearts Was Removed.

Daisy Metcalf and I made our appearance in this world of care upon the same day, and our mammas being old friends we became from wee childhood fast friends and companions. We went to school; we dressed each other's dolls; we entered society together, but under different circumstances. In the eighteen years during which we had grown from infancy to womanhood, Saul Metcalf, Daisy's father, had made one of those mammoth fortunes that result from successful modern speculation. My dear father, on the contrary, had been treading the path that leads downward in the race for fortune, and we were poor folks, compared to Metcalfs. Daisy, being an only child and a little beauty, entered society as a belle and heiress; her costumes imported from Paris, her jewels of the most costly description, her carriage, horses, surroundings of every kind those that only wealth can procure.

When I say that we were poor folks, I do not mean we were reduced to suffering poverty, but we lived in a very quiet way, kept only two servants, and while I economized in the housekeeping department, Fred, my only brother, worked at clerking in a wholesale drug store, and helped my overworked father in the family expenses. We were invited out and had our share of gayety, but my costumes were the work of my own fingers, the same material often serving for two or three dresses, and my jewel box was my inheritance from my mother, and but a slender stock of pretty trinkets.

I don't know when I first suspected that Fred was in love with Daisy. We three had been so much together, Fred being only three years older than Daisy and myself, that it was a matter of course for both of us to depend upon Fred as an escort, and to fulfill the duties of a brother to Daisy as well as to his own sister. One block only lay between our modest dwelling and the superb brown-stone front of Saul Metcalf's stately house, and not a day passed that Daisy's feet or mine did not trip over that block to bring us together for girlish chat and exchange of confidences.

I think it was the winter when we both "came out" at a party given by Mrs. Metcalf, to introduce me as well as Daisy to society, that I first noticed a change in Fred. He began to plead another engagement quite frequently when I was going to Metcalf's, or wanted him to act as Daisy's escort as well as mine. He no longer hurried home when Daisy came to dine and spend a quiet evening at our house. duets they had learned together lay untouched for weeks upon the music rack, and I no longer saw Fred's name upon Daisy's ball programmes for four or five dances. And as we grew graver, and some of the gay, boyish light died out of his eyes, Daisy too, lost something of the old girlish brightness, and her step no longer danced and sprang as if from mere over flow of joyousness. I might have noticed more if my own heart had not gone out of my own keeping during that winter, and the manly fascinations of Harry Wilmer engrossed my own dreams. This is not my love story, so it suffices here to say that at Easter I became Mrs. Henry Wilmer and took possession of a handsome house and shared the large income of a wealthy husband. Daisy was one of my bridesmaids and looked lovely in cream-white cashmere and richest lace, though I fancied a look of pain come into her soft brown eyes at the formality with which Fred filled his position of best man, avoiding rather than courting the opportunities offered to pay special attention to Daisy.

It had hastened my wedding a little that my father and Fred had a most favorable offer to go together to Sacramento to open a branch business for the firm who employed Fred. There seemed to be every opportunity for making money, and they were both anxious to avail themselves of the offer. So the old home was broken up, and a week after my wedding father and Fred started for their new home.

On the last evening, Fred took me a little into his confidence, not frankly and fully as he had in many less important matters, but letting me guess much of the love filling his heart, the bride binding him to silence. By such half-confidence, I felt sure that Saul Metcalf's great wealth and his own uncertain prospects kept him from letting Daisy see the love he cherished, almost whithout hope, for he thought she only felt the sisterly affection of long intimate friendship for him. Even this little he would not have told me, but he did not dare to trust himself to make a farewell call, and intrusted to me his message, of imperative business preventing him saying good-by in person.

"Daisy will think you very unkind not to spare her five minutes," I said.

"You do not understand," he answered, impatiently. "I am not unkind; I am only miserable. There! I don't want any pity. It is all right; but there are some things a fellow cannot understand and not betray himself. To bid her farewell, for years, perhaps, calmly, quietly, as a mere friend, is beyond my strength."

"But why not tell her you love her?"

"Who said I loved her? Don't be romantic. I am not going to figure in Saul Metcalf's eyes as a fortune-hunter. Just tell Daisy I cannot get around, and say good-by for me."

And before I could answer Fred was off.

The next morning, Harry and I bade my father and brother good-by for an indefinite time, and, as it proved, my parting from my dear father was a final one. Two years later he died, and it was six years before Fred returned home, and then only a brief visit to me, in the winter.

It was at the very height of the fever for art emboridery, and my parlors were crowded with specimens of work—gifts, many of them; some the result of my own industry, though most of my own efforts went to adorn the persons of my first-born, Harry, and my wee baby girl, Nettie.

I challenged Fred's admiration for all my pretty trifles, until I led him to a most elaborate affair hand-painted satin-plush bands and chenille fringe.

"This," I said, "is the gem of my lot of art work. You would never guess that was only a common wooden milking-stool, would you? Just such a stool as our grand mothers used in the country years ago. Did you ever see lovelier painting, and such fine embroidery as there is on the plush bands?"

"Who gave it to you?" Fred asked, trying with brotherly good nature to seem interested.

"I bought it."

"I should think you had enough without purchasing any," my brother said, laughing.

"Yes; but this was to help an old friend. I bought it of Daisy Metcalf. You remember Daisy?" I continued, not noticing the sudden pallor in Fred's face. "She does this sort of work for a store in New York, but they do not half pay her, and her old friends order pretty things they do not actually want to help her."

"What do you mean?" Fred cried, his voice sharp with pain.

"You knew that Saul Metcalf was dead, did you not?"

"No. You must have written that in some of the letters that were lost while I was in Japan."

"It was just about that time." I said, "I surely wrote it to you. We all felt so sorry for Daisy. Her mother died a few weeks before her father, and was spared the trouble that followed. Mr. Metcalf's fortune, that was supposed to amount to millions, did not cover his debts when the estate was settled. Everything was sold, even Daisy's jewels and grand piano."

"Why is she not here?" Fred said, walking up and down the long rooms to the infinite peril of my spindle-legged tables and fragile bric-a-brac. "You professed to love her. Why do you not give her a home?"

"Because she won't take it! You need not look at me as if I were a monster, Fred! I tried every way to make Daisy come here. I even offered her a salary to come as nursery governess for Harry and Nettie, and made her laugh out as merrily as she did in our old girlish days when she had not a care. But she is so proud as—as—some other folks I know, and would not take charity, even from me."

"Poor little Daisy!" he said, presently. "Think of her wasting her eyesight upon such work as this, while —"

"Yes." I said, after waiting some time for the conclusion of the sentence—"you?"

"I am not a millionaire, as Saul Metcalf was supposed to be," Fred said, "but I am on the road to wealth, and I am already a rich man. And it is solid money, not gained in speculation, but laid up dollar by dollar in fair, honest, commercial business. Our business is flourishing, and I am at the head of the branch house in Sacramento, as you know, with every opportunity to push my own fortune, as well as that of the firm. What time is it? Nearly eleven! Too late to call anywhere now."

"I should say so," I said.

"To-morrow—" said Fred.

"To-morrow Daisy dines here." I said. "She comes to dinner every Tuesday, and Harry escorts her home in the evening. He might, however, be persuaded to resign that duty, for once, to-morrow."

We chatted a few minutes longer, and then Fred went to his room, carrying Daisy's milking-stool with him. Whether he sat up all night contemplating that work of art, I am unable to say; but I do know that the next afternoon, when a pale little Daisy, in deep mourning, came into my sitting-room, expecting to find me alone, she had no reason to complain of Fred's coolness. Long, long before I had guessed the secret of her rejection of any suitor, and the interest she took in my Sacramento letters. But I never hinted at my suspicions, aud I looked on at that rapturous meeting, and said nothing even to Fred, of the added color on Daisy's cheeks of the new brightness in her eyes.

"The course of true love" ran very smoothly for the next month, the time of Fred's visit to me; and when he returned to Sacramento, it was not alone. Daisy put her pride aside and let me provide her trousseau, and the wedding, at my house, called together all her old friends.

There was a very handsome show of wedding presents, but mine was most carefully packed by Fred's own hands, and was presented at his request. Harry gave the silver tea service I had rejected as my gift, for Fred begged that I would give them Daisy's milking-stool—Anna Shields, in N. Y. Ledger.

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## "I Am To Tired"

Is a common exclamation of this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just these purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "It Makes the Weak Strong."


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


Joseph Ruby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

John, have you seen that woman lately?

John, in astonishment, what woman?

That woman in another column picking grapes for Speer's Wines, and read about it; the wines are found by chemists to be absolutely pure and the best in the world. The Boards of Health in large cities and leading hospitals have adopted their use where wines are needed.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Physicians Couldn't Cure. X

SEDAMSVILLE, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889.

One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured me entirely, after physicians had tried unsuccessfully for eight months to relieve me of nervous debility. W. HUENNEFELD.

DELHI, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891.

My wife has taken six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; she has had no return of the fits, and I think this remedy has had the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from that dreadful malady, "Epilepsy." JOHN GRANT.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 17, 1890.

About a year ago I noticed my right hand continually shaking. I tried different medicines but they all had no effect. * * * After using three or four bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic my hand ceased to shake and I found myself gaining every day. I think this medicine is one of the greatest remedies. THOS. O'REILLY.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

A GRAND OFFER LOCAL OR TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for our Nursery Stock. $75 to $150 per month salary or commission. No experience needed. Address, with reference, H. E. MERRELL & CO., Geneva, N. Y. 18 4t

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They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

conquers all those weaknesses and ailments so prevalent with the sex, and restores perfect health.

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## WOMANS SUFFRAGE AND THE PEOPLES PARTY.

The State convention of the Peoples Party in Colorado, Indiana and Illinois have put a womans suffrage plank in their platforms. The Wisconsin State convention nominated Miss Agnes Weasley for Superintendent of Public Institution, and adopted this resolution:

The People's Perty was formed to secure to all men and women equal rights and equal opportunities.

The platform adopted by the People's Party of Warren County, Pa., says:

We demand that no person shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of sex.

The women allied to the People's Party are planning to make their influence felt at the national nominating convention, to be held at Omaha, Neb., July 4 Mrs. Emma Ghent Curtis will go as a delegate from Colorado. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, Mrs. Marion Todd, Mrs. S. E. V. Emery and Mrs Mary A. Lease are some of the women who are expected to take part in the proceedings. The Kansas City Equal Suffrage Association has issued an appeal to women to circulate and sign a petition asking the convention to put a woman suffrage plank in the platform. Mrs. Fannie McCormic, president of the National Woman's Alliance, has published a call in the Farmer's Wife, Topeka, Kan., urging "the women of the industrical classes in all sections of the country" to organize and to raise funds for the distribution of literature on economic questions. In this same issue (June) of the Farmer's Wife, Mrs. Mary McClardy, national organizer for the Woman's Alliance, gives a report of public meetings, addresses in the churches, talks on "Christian Citizenship and women's "Prayer meetings for the people's cause."


Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

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Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. s 24-1 y


Mr. Fassett acquitted himself splendidly. The true keynote this year is not in a new issue, but in an appeal for harmony and united Republican action in defense of principles that can never die.


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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish


The Democracy now has to face a party which has its blood up and has already caught its second wind.


THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.

THE MOST PERFECT AND ELEGANT PREPARATION AND SCIENTIFIC COMBINATION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

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Ripans Tabules contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate.

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Experienced and thoroughly qualified physicians are connected with the Ripans Chemical Company, and patients are invited to write for special instructions in peculiar cases. Their letters will receive such attention as they require, free of charge.

Always keep Ripans Tabules in the house and when you travel take some with you. They are put up in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or portmonnaie.

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1 Bottle, - 15 cents. | 12 Bottles, - $1.25
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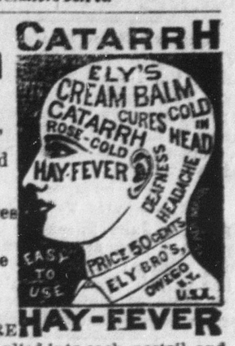


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| 11 05 | 8 20 | Munsons | 7 55 | 4 25 |
| 10 42 | 7 55 | Peale | 8 21 | 4 51 |
| 10 17 | 7 33 | Gilintown | 8 44 | 5 14 |
| 10 09 | 7 25 | Snow Shoe | 8 52 | 5 22 |
| 9 02 | 6 27 | Beech Creek | 9 46 | 6 27 |
| 8 47 | 6 13 | Mill Hall | 10 00 | 6 43 |
| 8 41 | 6 07 | Lock Haven | 10 08 | 6 52 |
| 8 32 | 5 57 | Wayne | 10 15 | 7 03 |
| 8 19 | 5 35 | Jersey Shore | 10 35 | 7 25 |
| 7 35 | 5 00 | Williamsport | 11 10 | 8 00 |
| A. M. | P M | | A M | P M |
| 7 15 | 2 56 | Williamsport | 11 55 | 11 09 |
| 11 30 | 11 33 | Philadelphia | 4 05 | 6 50 |
| | 10 09 | New York via Easton | 5 50 | |
| 7 30 | 8 35 | New York via Phila. | 8 30 | 9 30 |
| P M | A M | | P M | A M |

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

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A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa


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Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

### HIS AUNT'S LEGACY.

Charles Eames stepped into the office of his friend Bowles, editor of the Glenville Courant.

"Well, how are you, Eames," exclaimed the editor.

"I ought to feel happy, I suppose?" said the young man, a little ruefully, "for I've just received notice of a legacy."

"Indeed! I congratulate you."

"Wait till you hear what it is."

"Well, what is it?"

"My aunt Martha has just died, leaving $50,000."

"To you? I congratulate you heartily."

"No; she leaves it to a public institution. She leaves me only her silver watch, which she carried forty years."

"How is that?"

"She didn't approve of my becoming an artist. She wished me to become a merchant. If I had consulted her wishes I should, doubtless, have been her sole heir. This small legacy is meant more as an aggravation than anything else, I know."

"But you can make your own way."

"I can earn a scanty living at present. I hope to do better by and by. But you know my admiration for Mary Brooks. If I had been Aunt Martha's sole heir I could have gained Mr. Brook's consent to our marriage. Now it is hopeless.

"Im not so sure of that. your aunt,slegacy may help you. If you will promise, for one calender month, not to mention or convey the least idea of the nature of your aunt's bequest I will manage the rest."

"I dont't at all know what you mean, Bowles, but I am in your hands," answered the young artist.

"That is all I wish. Now, remember to express surprise of nothing; but let matters take their course."

"Very well.

In the next issue of the Courant the artist was surprised to read the following paragraph:

"We are gratified to record a piece of good luck which has just befallen our esteemed fellow citizen, the promising young artist, Charles Eames. By the will of an aunt, recently deceased, he comes into a piece of property which has been in the family for many years. Miss Eames is reported to have left $50,000

"Really," thought the young man, "anybody would naturally suppose from this paragraph that I had inherited Aunt Martha's entire possessions."

He put on his hat and walked down the street. He met Ezekiel Brooks, president of the Glenville national bank. Mr Brooks beamed with cordiality.

"My dear sir, permit me to congratulate you," he said.

"You have read the Courant, I presume?" said Eames.

"Yes; and I am delighted to hear of your good fortune. Can I speak to you on business a moment?"

"Certainly, Mr. Brooks."

"You'll excuse my advice, but I know you are not a business man, while I am. My young man do you want to make some money?"

"Certainly; I should be glad to do so,', said the artist.

James Parkes has 500 shares of the Wimbledon railway. It stands at fifty-six, a figure much below its real value. But Parker is nervous and wants to sell out. I want you to buy his entire stock."

"But, Mr. Brooks—"

"I know what you would say. It may go down. But it won't I have advices that a speedy rise is almost certain. Buy him out, and you'll make a handsome thing of it."

"But how shall I find the money?"

"Of course you haven't received your legacy yet. I know there are delays. No trouble about that. Give your note at ninety days and I'll indorse it. You'll sell out before that time at a handsome advance"

"I will place myself in your hands, Mr. Brooks; but you must manage the business."

"Certainly; I shall only want your signature when the documents are made out. By the by, come round and dine with us, or have you another engagement?"

Another engagement! If Charles Eames had fifty engagements he would have broken them all for the privilege of meeting Mary Brooks. This was the first time he had been invited to the banker's table. The fact is, until this morning Mr. Brooks had scarcely vouchsafed him more than a cool nod on meeting. But circumstances had changed, or appeared to have done so, and his behavior altered with it. Such is the way of the world!

It was a very pleasant dinner. The young artist remained afterward.

"I have an engagement, Mr. Eames," said Mr. Brooks; "a meeting of the bank directors. But you must not go away. Mary will entertain you."

The young man did not go away, and apparently he was satisfied with the entertainment he received. He blessed his aunt for her legacy, if it only procured him this afternoon's interview with the young lady he admired.

But it gained him more. Every few days he received a similar invitation. The artist could not fail to see that Ezekiel Brooks looked with evident complacency on the good understanding which existed between his daughter and himself.

"What will he say when he finds out what sort of a legacy I have received from my aunt?" the young man thought.

Occasionally, too, he felt nervous about his hasty assent to the proposition to buy 500 shares of railroad stock at fifty-six when he hadn't $50 ahead. He reckoned up one day what his purchase would amount to, and his breath was nearly taken away when he found it amounted to $28,000! Still, it had been in a manner forced upon him. He asked no questions, but every now and then the old gentleman said,—

"All going well. Stock advancing rapidly."

With that he was content. Indeed, he was so carried away by the love of Mary Brooks that he gave little thought to any other subject.

One day Mr. Brooks came up to him his face beaming with joy.

"Wish you joy, Eames," he said. Wimbledon has gone up like a rocket to par. Give me authority and I'll sell out for you."

The artist did so, hardly realizing what it meant until three days after when he received a note to this effect:

"DEAR EAMES:—Have sold out your five hundred shares of Wimbledon at one hundred and one. As you bought at fifty-six this gives you a clear profit of forty-five dollars a share, or twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. You had better take the tide and reinvest your surplus. Call at my office at once.

"Yours very truly,
"EZEKIEL BROOKS."

Charles Eames read this letter several times before he realized its meaning. Could it be that without investing a cent he had made over twenty thousand dollars? It must be a dream he thought.

But when he called at the old gentleman's office he found it was really true.

"How about this money, Mr. Eames? shall I reinvest it for you?"

"Thank you, sir, I wish you would. I should like a little in hand, however."

"Certainly. Will that answer?" and the old gentleman wrote a check for $500 and placed it in the hand of the artist.

It was more money than he had ever before possessed at one time. This was convincing proof of the reality of his good fortune.

The next day he went to the city and ordered a handsome suit of clothes at a fashionable tailor's. The fact was, his old coat was getting very threadbare and his overcoat decidedly seedy. While he was about it he bought a new hat and boots, as well as several other needed articles, and yet returned with money enough in his pocket to make him feel rich. He changed his boarding house, engaging a handsome room in a much nicer place.

"It seems to me you are dashing out, Eames," said his friend the editor.

"You know I've had a legacy," said Eames, laughingly.

"I really begin to think you have," replied the editor.

When Eames appeared on the street in his new suit it was taken as a confirmation of the news of his inheritance. His removal to a fashionable boarding house was additional confirmation. It was wonderful how he rose is the estimation of people who had before looked upon him as a shiftless artist. All at once the thought occurred to him:

"Why shouldn't I propose for Mary Brooks? With $20,000 I could certainly support her comfortably. There is a very pretty house and tasteful grounds for sale at $5,000. This would make a charming home."

One morning young Eames, with considerable trepidation. broched the subject to Ezekiel Brooks.

"No one I should like better for a son-in-law, if Mary is willing," was the prompt answer.

Mary was willing, and, as there seemed no good reason for waiting, the marriage was celebrated within a few weeks.

"Charles," said the father-in-law after the young couple had returned from their wedding journey, "it is time for me to give you an account of your money affairs. I have been lucky in my investments, and I have $31,000 to your credit, or, deducting the amount paid for your house,$26,000. By the way, have you received your aunt's bequest?"

"Yes; I received it yesterday," answered his son-in-law.

"Indeed!"

"Here it is," said the young man, and he produced a battered silver watch.

"And do you mean to say that is all she left you?" asked his father-in-law, looking quite stupefied.

"Yes, sir."

Ezekiel Brooks whistled in sheer amazement, and his countenance fell. For a moment he regretted his daughter's marriage, but then came the thought that his son-in-law, through a lucky mistake, was really the possessor of quite a comfortable property, which under his management, might be increased, so he submitted with a good grace and is on the best of terms with his son-in-law, who is now in Italy with his wife, pursuing a course of artistic study.

Charles Eames carefully treasures the old watch, which he regards as the foundation of his prosperity.

### A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TWELVE-DAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SHORE.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The extraordinary success of the series of Pennsylvania Railroad excursions to the New Jersey Coast for several years back demonstrates the enormous popularity of these trips. Last year the success was unprecedented For the season of 1892 the very best dates have been selected and every detail to promote the comfort and pleasure of the excursionist will be added. The dates are July 7th and 21st, August 4th and 18th, 1892. These dates cover the time when sea bathing is the finest, fishing is in its prime, and all manner of aside attractions in the best form for thorough enjoyment. One who misses the opportunity of taking one of the series gives up a delightful experience of the summer.

The tickets include the choicest points on the coast, and are available for Cape May, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City at the same rate.

The excursion tickets, good for twelve days, are to be sold at a rate of $10.00 from Pittsburg, and at correspondingly low rates from other stations.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M. for Philadelphia, stopping at all important junction points, where connections will be made with trains from branch lines. Passengers will spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to to the seashore by regular trains of the next day.

Tickets will be sold also from East Liberty, Irwin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Alvertown, Greensburg, and Johnstown for regular trains leaving Pittsburg 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., with Pullman sleeping cars attached, arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers will proceed to the seashore by any regular train of that day.

Application for information and tickets should be made to nearest ticket agent, or address T. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.

### ACROSS THE DEEP TO THE WEST.

On steamboats, cars and stage coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick-headaches, and is an incomparable cure for costiveness and billiousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionly to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

### PEOPLE'S PARTY MOVEMENTS.

A committee representing the People's party and Knights of Labor leaders called on Judge Walter Q. Greshman at his home last Friday night June 24, with a view to obtaining the permission of the judge to use his name at the head of the People's party ticket to be nominated at Omaha, July 2. He was assured of the united support of the farm and labor organs throughout the country. Benjamin Terrill, of Texas, assured him his nomination would be acceptable to the south and that the nomination of Cleveland made it sure that six southern states would give the People's party their electoral vote.

Henry Vincent, of the Indianapolis Non-Conformist; Lester C. Hubbard, of the Chicago Vanguard; H. M. Gilbert, president of the Illnois Farmer's Alliance; D. M. Fulwater, and a number of the Knights of Labor assured Judge Gresham that if he would accept his nomination would be made acclamation It was claimed that Ignatius Donnelly, James Weaver, T. V. Powderly and other leaders were in favor of the movement.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo } ss.
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this fifth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
{ SEAL } Notary Public.

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Sold by druggists, 75.

—S. S. Blair superintendent of the Tyrone division of the P. R. R. was married last week Tuesday June 21, to Miss Mary Guyer, eldest daughter of Caleb Guyer of Tyrone.

The ceremony took place at the home of the brides parents, only near relatives being present. The happy couple started the same evening for Boston Mass. from there they will go to the White Mountains in New Hampshire to spend there honeymoon.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren street, New York.

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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**Among the Moonshiners of North Carolina.** By Gen. Marcus J. Wright.
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EDWARD T. TUTEN.


## Local Department.

—Mr Owen Hancock has accepted a position in the post office at Philipsburg.

—They say there is one town in Kansas where the entire town council is composed of women.

—The output of logs in the Susquehanna river this season is said to be 192,000,000 feet.

—The best place in town to buy your groceries is at the Eureka, next door to Post Office, call and see them.

—Clement Dale, Esq., subscribed five hundred dollars toward the building of the New Lutheran church on Linn street.

—The Presbyterian church and Sunday school and Christian Endeavor are out for a picnic to-day in Keystone park.

—The amount of money subscribed in Philipsburg for their fourth of July celebration has reached the sum of $840,25 and is still growing.

—The total amount of money raised in Philipsburg for school purposes is ten thousand eight, hundred and forty dollars and ninety cents.

—The Philipsburg Journal says : "That one thing is certain, Bellefonte can't play ball with Philipsburg." Now, what has Bellefonte to say to that?

—The High school and Academy boys played a game of base ball at Keystone Park last Friday in which the Academy again comes out second best.

—Robert Way, of Stormstown, while at Philipsburg a few days ago, was unfortunate in having his team run away, demolishing the spring wagon badly.

—Miss May Hayworth will act as Goddess of Liberty in Philipsburg fourth of july parade. Miss Lizzie Lingle declining that honor on account of sickness.

—They say that Henry Heaton has just finished one of the finest houses in Boggs township. He was his own architect. Scott Walters, of Milesburg, painted it.

—There is a movement on foot to secure the pardon of John Bagley, of Philipsburg, who is serving a five year sentence in the Western Penitentiary.

—A stable belonging to Dr. Harshberger of Port Matilda, was burned on 15th inst, part of the contents was lost including a sleigh. Supposed to have been set on fire

—William Pheanice, who has been a resident of Philipsburg for the last 25 years, died at that place Wednesday, June 15, aged 75 years. He leaves a wife and one son.

—Last week Thursday the barn of Jacob Frantz, near Port Matilda, was struck by lightning and took fire but was quickly extuinguished. The damage was slight, fully insured.

—The 19th Annual Picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Central Pennsylvania, will be held in Grange Park, Centre Hall, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. 1892.

—Dr. F. K. White, Martin Bock, George Sandford, L. G. Kessler, John Gowland and Frank Lukenback are the Philipsburgers who will come to Bellefonte to serve as jurors at the August term of court.

—The Knights of the Golden Eagle have begun to make preparations for holding their annual convention in Bellefonte in August. It is expected that there will be five thousand Knights here at that time.

—Subscriptions are being asked to build a band stand in the court House yard. Robert Cole architect, has given a plan which is thought to be just the thing. If the stand is built Meyers Orchestra will give an open air concert once a week during the warm weather.

—Some boys were playing ball out in Bush's addition last Tuesday. A young boy by the name of Miller was handling the bat when it slipped out of his hand striking John Cherry with such force as to break his arm. The boy was assisted home and a doctor called.

—Dr. Ashman, of Philipsburg, has formed a co-partnership with Dr. R. M. Krebs, from Pine Grove, under the firm name of Ashman & Krebs. Dr Krebs is spoken of as a grand man of excellent character and a good dentist. The new firm will fix up the Philipsburgers so they can masticate tough beef with great ease.

—Adam Moyer, Jr., Philipsburg, has been employed as brakeman on the Bells Gap railroad. Last Saturday his father received a dispatch that he was seriously hurt to "come at once." He went and on Monday telegraphed his wife "Adam is not seriously hurt." This is all the news anxious friends at Philipsburg had late Tuesday morning.

—Dr. Fisher, of Zion, is a candidate for nomination before the Democratic county convention for legislature. The doctor would make a respectable candidate. If he has not to much mind of his own the ring might allow him to be nominated but the party managers generally like men who can be controlled. Will the doctor answer their purpose? We wonder if he will.

### THE NEW RAILROAD.

Is the Pennsylvania Central and Will Extend from Watsontown to Bellefonte.

Bellefonte was all excitement on Tuesday morning when it was discovered that about thirty men were at work on the survey of what has been known as the Bellefonte & Eastern railroad. Inquiries flew thick and fast and every other man one met with had a different and bigger story to tell until a person was almost made to believe that all the principal railroads in the United States had suddenly taken a notion to concentrate at Bellefonte and were vieing with each other to get here first. Indeed, it seemed from the talk of some as if one might expect, on getting up this morning, to find a locomotive rolling along every street in Bellefonte and instead of a town of five thousand inhabitants find Bellefonte the second city of importance in the United States. All this may yet come to pass. In fact, we believe it will, but then the growth of it will probably be more steady, at least enough so that one can realize the important change while it is taking place. But amidst all the talk there is a certain amount of stability and enough foundation if the move be successfully carried out, and there is now every reason to believe it will be, to give cause for rejoicing in Bellefonte, as it means another railroad; a completing line through to the east and, in course of time, the probability of it becoming a trunk line from the east to the west. The facts in the case are as follows:

A few years ago a charter was granted at the State Department in Harrisburg to the Bellefonte and Eastern railroad company for a railroad to extend from the terminal of the Wilkesbarree Western, or as it is better known, the Shickshinny, at Watsontown, to Bellefonte, a distance of near eighty miles. For some reason or other the Bellefonte and Eastern company failed in getting the right of way and consequently the matter of building the road was never pushed. Recently another company was formed called the Pennsylvania Central and this company leased from the former, their rights and privileges for the period of 999 years. The Pennsylvania Central went to work in earnest and have now a complete and free right of way secured over the entire route as well as property facilities at either end for their buildings, etc., and it is now their intention to push the road to completion as rapidly as possible. The river at Watsontown crossing to White Deer, has already been bridged and men are at work on that end of the line. Within the next few days it is expected that fully five thousand men will be put to grading all along the road. The course of the new road will be from White Deer, through the valley of that name to Loganton, Sugar Valley; through Sugar Valley and entering into Nittany valley through the narrows at Washington Furnace. Up Nittaney valley through Hublersburg and Zion at which point it diverges, goes north through Curtin's gap and then comes up through the gap to Bellefonte, making a route easy to grade and one on which there will be no grade steeper than fifty feet to the mile.

That the road will be built is an assured fact, as the company has given bonds to have it completed within two years from date. It may not take fifteen months, nor even one year, but two years is the extreme limit. Bellefonte has a part to play and our business men should see to it that that part is well performed. A pledge of $40,00 has been made to the company to be paid when the road is completed, and not before; now see to it that the amount is raised. Already $10,000 have been subscribed and there should be no difficulty in obtaining the remaining $30,000. Mr. James Harris is the leading spirit at this end of the line, and will cheerfully accept and put down all subscriptions. Bellefonters have long wanted a competing line and now when it is within their grasp let them take hold of it in earnest.

### RUSH TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The report of the Rush township school board for the year ending June 1, 1892, shows them to be in a very good financial condition. If, therefore, they also have had first-class schools it is greatly to their credit. They had a balance from last year of $1,779.23 ; the State appropriation was $968.10 ; this, with their other sources of revenue, gives them a total amount of $9,113.77. Their total expenditures for the year were $6,411.63. They now have a balance in bank of $2,702.14. Their resources in excess of this are $624.91 due from collectors, and $22.00 due from judges of elections, making the total amount of their resources $3,349.05. They have liabilities against this of $15.00. They paid last year for teachers' wages $3,863.04. Their report does not show how many pupils they have, how many schools, how much the average pay they give teachers or how many teachers they have. Of course they have no debt but money to spare of this they can proudly boast. Can they also boast that they have as good schools as any other township or town in the county.

—The Logan fire boys will have a picnic on Thursday, July 21, at Keystone park. A special train will be run on the Central to accommodate the crowd of people that will want to go. All the firemen in town are going. There will be music there and fine music too for Meyer's Orchestra is going. A band also to give them some martial music. There will be dancing in the pavillian. In fact it will be just the place to go for a jolly time

### PHILIPSBURG SCHOOLS

The amount of wages paid to teachers in the public schools of Philipsburg is $6,640,37. They have two male teachers and thirteen female teachers. They pay male teachers an average salary of $104,16 per month, female teachers $42,23.

Whole number of scholars attending school 869; each pupil costs the school board $1,50 per month. The number of mills tax levied for school purposes is 17. They paid in 1891 on debt and interest $2,212,44. They have a bonded debt of $25,000,00. The estimated value of their school property is $50,000,00. The number of schools in the borough is fourteen. The school year is nine months, the state appropriation for that town in 1891 was $1,160,34.

—It is thought, and there is some talk that the mill of Gerberich, Hale & Co., which was destroyed by fire, may be rebuilt. Mrs. E. W. Hale who owns the property would sell, but there are few customers for so valuable a possession and the owner asks a higher price than those who could and would purchase are willing to pay; and as the property is worth too much money to lay unproductive, estimates are being made of the probable expense of reconstruction and if not too much the owner may rebuild. There is one consideration that we think should have weight, viz., the flour manufactured there was a fine article and the trade of the mill a valuable franchise which certainly is worth much money, and if the mill is not rebuilt this wouldibe lost. These with other considerations may result in the mill being rebuilt.

—The proprietors of the Miner's Beef Co., who have not yet but will soon locate in Philipsburg, have sent a check for twenty five dollars from New York to S. S. Crissman, Esq., secretary of the fourth of July celebration and they say that in case they open their beef house in that town before the fourth they will take part in their trades display. There is no use talking boys. Philipsburg can not only beat Bellefonte at playing ball but from present appearence will knock us out bad on a fourth of July celebration. We do not mention this to discourage effort here but that our people may emulate the example set us by our lively neighbors at Philipsburg, where they have raised nearly one thousand dollars for this purpose.

### NOT SO DEAD, AFTER ALL.

Wash Stine, of Pleasant Gap, who our readers will remember was badly injured on Decoration day. He was driving the band wagon and got out to fix a trace that had become detached and in trying to get on the wagon again while in motion caught his legs in the wheel, was thrown to the ground and seriously injured and was reported to have died of his injuries the following Tuesday. The sequel of this story is that Wash is not dead but has got so now that he is able to walk about with the aid of a cane and is worth half a dozen dead men yet.

—The Philipsburg *Ledger* of June 22 says:—Prof. J. P. Rowbothan, the veteran band teacher, died at his home in Philadelphia last Saturday. In 1870 he taught the first band ever organized in Philipsburg. It was a big job, but after a hard struggle Rowbothand succeeded in drilling the band to play several tunes. Among its members were Dr. Hobart Allport, Sol Schmidt, Harry Hewitt, Ed Munson, Jack McLellan, William H. Sanford, and several other gentlemen now living in and around Philipsburg, who will remember the kindly old band teacher with respect and will drop a tear to his memory.

—At the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Robison, ofState College, last week Tuesday George C. Butz, professor of botany and Horticulture at the College, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Robison. The ceremony was preformed shortly after noon, Rev. James Heaney officiating. The house was beautifully decorated, a large number of guests were there from this and distant states, an elegant repast was indulged in and all was gaiety and mirth. The happy couple left on evening train for an extended bridal trip.

—A Harrison & Reid club formed a temporary organization last week Tuesday. A call was issued for a meeting on the third floor of Bush Arcade. About twenty five young republicans assembled. Hard P. Harris was chosen chairman, and James R. Hughes, Secretary. A committee was chosen on permanent organization and by-laws: A committee to secure a room; also one on finance and decorations. All persons in the county are invited to join this club. The next meeting was Tuesday evening of this week.

—At a recent meeting of the Philipsburg school board the following teachers were elected : Misses Jennie Morrison, Margaret Simpson, Margaret Stephens, Laura Downs, Alta M. Smith, Clara B. Lukens, Mary E. Ward, Helen Furshey, Anna Johnston, Lizzie Crouch, Agnes B. Smith, Ida B. Dale and Mary B. Nevling.

—The public installation of the officers of Moshannon Commandery, No. 74, K. T., at Philipsburg, was a grand affair. Many Knights from Bellefonte and other places were present. The Journal, of that city, has a very full and interesting account of the affair.

### PEOPLES PARTY TICKET

Meeting of The State Convention at Franklin

The Peoples Party state convention met last Wednesday June 22. at Franklin Over one hundred delegates were present representing most of the countries in the state, A. C. Moore, of Clarion county, waselected permanent chairman who, upon taking the chair, made a speech which was heartily cheered.

The morning session was taken up in effecting an organization, appointment of committies,speeches and reports of committees. At the afternoon session the following ticket was placed in the field: Supreme Judge, Coler B McCombs,of New Castle; Congressmen at large, James Dawson, of Beaver county; S. P. Chase, of Tioga county. Delegates were elected to the convention at Omaha; they were not instructed but are thought to favor Leland Stanford, of Calafornia, for President. At the evening's session a platform was adopted, which declares in favor of Women's suffrage. equalization of taxation, free text books for the public schools suppression of the Pinkerton detectives, Much enthusiasm was manifested.

### MRS SUSAN MCKEE DEAD.

Mrs. Susan McKee died at ten o'clock this morning at the home of her son-in-law, H. C. Love on Lincoln avenue. Deceased had been afflicted for three years past with cancer and it was from the inroads of that dread disease that she passed away.

She whose loss is now so deeply mourned was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Beck. Daniel Beck was one of the old time residents and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Half Moon valley.

Susan Beck was born at Centre Line in that valley April 11, 1830, and at death she was aged sixty-two years, two months and fourteen days.

On August 13, 1850, she was united in marriage to Dr. James McKee a physician widely known during his life in this section of the state. He practiced his profession at Stormstown until his death in that place August 3, 1877. After that time Mrs. McKee continued to reside in Stormstown until 1880 when she removed with her family to Bellefonte. In 1888 she came to Tyrone and since that time had lived with her daughter Mrs. H. C. Love. Surviving the deceased are three chiidren, H. A. and James McKee, of Bellefonte; and Mrs. Mary E., wife of H. C. Love, of Tyrone. Five brothers also survive, John and Joseph, of Fort Scott, Kansas; Jacob, Isaiah and Isaac, of Centre county. Mrs. McKee was during her lifetime a faithful and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and was a lady rich in the posession of true Christian virtues.

Funeral services will be conducted at the residence of H. C. Love on Monday morning at ten o,clock, by Rev. R. H. Davis. Interment in the Tyrone cemetery.—Saturday's Tyrone Herald.

### CORNER STONE LAID

Three years ago the Lutheran society of Bellefonte commenced to build a new church on the corner of Linn and Allegheny streets. The foundation was built and there the matter rested until about one year ago when operations were resumed only to be again discontinued and another delay. Finally last week Wednesday Charles Bell and some workmen started again and now it is said by those who know that work will be continued until the church is finished. The structure is to be of brick and when finished will be a very handsome building. Last Sunday the ceremony of laying the corner stone was celebrated, Rev. W. E. Fisher, of Centre Hall, preached a sermon at the Reformed church after which the audience went to the new church site where the ceremony was completed. The articles placed in the box that was placed in the stone were Copy of the Bible, Book of worship. Luther's smaller catechism, minutes of the Central Syond, Lutheran *Observer*, Millheim *Journal*, Center Hall *Reporter*, *Daily Gazette*, *Democratic Watchman*. *Centre Democrat*, Bellefonte *Republican* Luther's Statue medal, list of the members of the congregation, list of the members of the Sunday school, names of the people who subscribed to the church, names of church officers which are as follows : Building committee—Clement Dale, Esq., chairman, H. Y. Stitzer, secretary, Isaac Miller, J. H. Sands and Daniel Wian, Trustees—Daniel Everhart and Henry Beck, Deacons—W. T. Markle and J. A. Finkbinder, Elders—Clement Dale and G. A Harbaugh. The other article put in was the name of the president of the Central Synod which is Rev. W. E. Fisher of Centre Hall, name of the present pastor Rev. Ed. E. Hoshour, and the keys of the old church which was burned on the 12th of July, 1888. After the ceremony the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

### BARN AND CONTENTS BURNED ON FARM OF HENRY GENTZEL.

Last Monday during the severe storm which passed over this part of the county lightning struck the barn on the farm owned and operated by Henry Gentzel, being the farm formerly known as the property of S. S. Lyon, situated out beyond Pleasant Gap on the road leading from the Gap to Zion. There were in the barn over 1000 bushels of grain of various kinds, three horses, tools, etc. Barn and contents were burned. The loss is estimated at four thousand dollars insured for $1,800. This was a very large barn and one of the best in the county the grain was last year's crop.

### PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Mr. P. R. Sellers, of Buffalo Run, had a stroke of paralysis on June 18.

Mr. Boyd Noll, of Pleasant Gap, is attending Commercial college at Williamsport.

Mr. A. J. Swartz, of Pleasant gap, has sold his farm to Mr. John Hoy, of Jacksonville.

W. P. Rupert and wife, of Geneva N. Y. have been visiting his brother Y. B. Rupert, at Zion.

Jon B. Howe, the Philipsburg ice merchant, delivers ice to his customers on Sunday during the hottest part of the season.

James Hamilton, the oldest citizen of Bellefonte, is at present quite ill. We hope he will recover and live long as our oldest inhabitant.

G. J. Woodring, of Port Matilda, met with an accident a week ago last Monday by having his left hand badly cut with a circular saw.

Moyer's stable, at Pleasant Gap, was destroyed by fire last week. About two tons of hay in the building was burnt, no insurance.

L. T. Munson, superintendent of the Bellefonte Glass company, and also of the nail works, was a visitor in this city last night.—Altoona *Tribune*, June 22.

Willis P. Hiles, son of Rev. Hiles of Philpsburg, has completed his junior year at the Lock Haven State Normal school and is now at home for the summer vacation.

Joseph W. Furey, late local editor of the Lock Haven *Democrat*, was in town last week Wednesday the guest of Senator Meek. He has been sick for a long time but is getting much better.

Harry U. Tibbens. well known in Bellefonte is now employed as reporter on the Altoona *Tribune*. Harry has a love for this kind of work and we have no doubt will make a success as a reporter.

Mr Lee Woodcock arrived home from college last Thursday. It is said that he has expressed a willingness to play for the Bellefonte ball club. If this is so they ought now to have some success at the game.

Mr Rush De Haas, who is book keeper for Platt, Barber & Co., of Philipsburg was married to Miss Ala Kiler, of Woodland, on Wednesday, June 15. After the usual bridal journey they will settle down to real life at Philipsburg.

A. A. Dale, Esq., of this place was the guest of George W. Zeigler, of Philipsburg, a short time ago. They went fishing on Six Mile Run and caught 45 trout. That is the way when a man begins to think of being a candidate for legislature he takes to visiting his friends all over the county and is very much interested in hunting, fishing and such like sports. Of course he did not think of county politics. Oh no?

### CURWENSVILLE GETTING EXCITED.

During the past week important movements toward building the proposed rail. road from Clearfield via Curwensville, to connect with the B., R,. P railroad at Dubois have been made. The contract for grading were awarded last week.

Geo S Good & Co., the Beech Creek contractors secured the contract of sixteen miles of road. Their contract beginning at Clearfield to a point near the mouth of Little Anderson Creek. Collins, Broadhead & Shield were given the contract for the balance of the road, about fourteen miles. This road, when built will be an important connection with the Beech Creek railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, giving both roads an outet for freight and coal tonnage to the north and south. It will also develop a section of Clearfield county, rich in mineral and stone. The importance of this connection can hardly be estimated now and its near completion is anxiously looked forward to by the people of this section. Mr. Good is already on the ground, having nearly 100 men at work, and within the next week will increase his force to 500 or more Collins, Brodhead & Shields will commence at the Dubois end of the contract with a large force of men. The contracts are in the hands of men who have experience in railroad construction and we expect to see a force of 1000 men at work on each end of the line within this month.

With the building of this road Curwensville will take another boom.—*Curwensville Review.*

—It is said that the train lately put on to run from Bellefonte to Coburn, leaving here at six o'clock and returning the same evening, does not pay, and that unless it is patronized very much more it will be taken off after the fourth of July.

### BOY AND GIRL DROWNED AT PEALE.

A very sad drowning accident happened at Peale Thursday evening June 23. A little eight-year old son of Frank Fuller and a fifteen-year old daughter of Henry Mansell were crossing the creek at that place on a foot bridge, the wagon bridge having recently been washed away. The little fellow was ahead, and the stream being swollen, he evidently became light headed and fell in. The girl made an attempt to rescue the boy, but the turbulent waters were to much for her and she was likewise swept down the stream, and both soon perished. The body of the girl was taken from the water soon after, about one-eighth of a mile down the stream, but an hour elapsed before they found the boy Everything possible was done to resuscitate the unfortunate ones, but all in vain.

The parents of the little boy were just removing from Peale to Morrisdale Mines, their former home, where his body will be buried—Philipsburg *Journal.*

### WHY OSCEOLA IS HAPPY.

The Beech Creek railroad engineers were in this vicinity during the week, making a survey of our town. Stakes were driven promiscuously along Pruner street, possibly for a new route into this region; What the outcome of the survey will be remains to be revealed,but many are of the opinion that the Beech Creek people mean buisness and will run their line through to Jamesville where it is said a large body of coal land is awating development. Just to think of the iron horse steaming through one of the principle streets of our town. Truly we are becoming a great people.—*Osceola Leader-Courier*

### WORK OF THE STORM KING.

At Aaronsburg the storm of last Monday is said to be severest that ever visited that section. Mr. David Bowersox's house and barn was unroofed, large trees were torn up by the roots. John H. Musser lost a roof off his house and his barn and out buildings were blown down. Robert Hosterman's house lost a roof and was otherwise damaged and his barn blown to the four winds. Willis Hains, barn was also destroyed, orchards were torn all to pieces, churches and school houses were damaged. A scene of wild desolation is presented an every side.

### NO PAPER NFXT WEEK.

Next week being the fourth of July, as there is to be a big celebration in Bellefonte and all our employes desire a holiday we shall follow a long established custom in this state and issue no paper next week. But the week following we shall appear before our readers as bright as ever. The office will be open however fo job work or to receive any money our patrons may want to pay us and as we need money in our business we hope some will remember us. We employ no agents all money due us should be sent direct to this office.

### BASE BALL.

We publish the following table to show our readers how Bellefonte stands in the Monntain League contest. It will be seen that our club has gone up a point.

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philipsburg | 4 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Tyrone | 5 | 2 | .714 |
| Houtzdale | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Bellefonte | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Clearfield | 1 | 4 | .200 |

—At a regular meeting of Annette Council, No., 732, Jr. Order of American Mechanics, held last Friday evening at Philipsburg, The following officers were elected: Councilor—H D Rumberger, Vice Councilor—Frank Rittenhouse, A. R. S.—Frank Haines, F. S.—John A. Heilman, Conductor—James Wilcox, Warden—John Shontz, I. S.—John M. Baker, O. S.—Homer Wagner, Treasurer. —Dr. W. W. Andrews, R. S.—Fred Metz, Trustees—William Stinerock and Elmer Laporte.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Call Gehert, of Bellefonte, and Annie Tipton, of Howard.

Edward M. Griest, of Fleming, and Cornelia Rumberger, of Philipsburg.

Frederick Morley and Maud A. Gibson, both of Philipsburg.

James C. Beates, of Philipsburg, and Carrie Devine, of Houtzdale.

F. D. Hartsock, of Howard, Susquehanna county, and Ruth Gray, of Buffalo Run, Pa.

### LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., June 28, 1892.

Mrs. Nellie Sural, Edward Morgan, Alice Naller, Miss A. J. Woodford, Johnny Meyer, John L. Myers, William C. Myers.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. Fiedler, P. M.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE